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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 31, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Failures for the past week as reported by R. G. Dun & Co are 363 for the United States, against 430 last year and 59 in Canada against 55 last year.

General Wheeler, of Alabama, stated in a speech in the House of Representatives the other day that the border and Southern States furnished 700,000 of the 2,859,000 men enlisted in the Federal armies from 1861 to 1865. That was slightly more than all the Confederate armies.

The Japanese have won another victory over the Chinese. The Chinese 12,000 strong made a dash on the Japs near Hai Chang, with the usual result and the usual race. Nine hundred Chinese are reported killed to one Japanese killed and forty wounded.

The Legislature is only a week old. In this short time, says the Wilmington Messenger, it has voted down a proposition instructing our Senators to vote for free coinage and to repeal the tax on the circulation of State banks. "Financial reform" is the watchword!

From January 7th to 12th, inclusive, 1,201 persons arrived from Europe in the steerage of trans-Atlantic steamers, and during the same period 1,740 persons left the port of New York in the steerage. The balance of trade in immigrants, so to speak, is now against the United States, and has been so for four months or more.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, of New York, has discovered a sure way to detect human blood from blood of animals. The process has been recently discussed at length. Men have often escaped merited punishment for murder because hitherto scientists and experts were unwilling to decide positively. It can now be done with unerring certitude.

The House Committee on inter-State and Foreign Commerce have reported favorably on the bill providing for a memorial bridge across the Potomac between Washington and Arlington cemetery. The bill was amended so as to require the Government to bear the entire cost of the structure—$600,000, of which amount $100,000 was appropriated.

The Government of the District of Columbia claims control over "Alexander island" on the Virginia side of the long bridge. If, as claimed, old maps and documentary evidence show that, prior to 1801, there was a channel between "Alexander island" and the State of Virginia, in which the tide ebbed and flowed, it is therefore contended that "Alexander island" must have been one of the islands of the Potomac prior to the retrocession of territory made to the State of Virginia in 1846, and being one of those islands, remains part of the District of Columbia. The District commissioners have formally requested the Attorney General to bring suit to test the matter.

Bradstreet's says: Advices from the more important distributing centres fail to reveal any increased movement of merchandise and products, and the conclusion is forced that the general trade situation remains as previously characterized—by small volume low prices, hand-to hand sales, and the outlook favorable to a very conservative trade for some time to come. At the South collections are slow in South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia. More interest is manifested by patrons of Richmond jobbers, and Charleston and Savannah respectively report fertilizers and naval stores more active. At Atlanta jobbers are awaiting results of February settlements before seeking to extend trade. At almost all Southern centers general trade remains quiet and of very moderate volume.

The total sum appropriated for the schools of New York city in 1895 is $4,962,423. It is more than $300,000 in excess of the appropriation made a year ago, and $500,000 more than the appropriation for 1893. The appropriation of nearly $5,000,000 for school purposes in New York this year does not represent all the people's annual investment in the great cause of education. The city pays a tax of $1,800,000 toward the schools of the State, and will issue bonds, to the amount of $1,300,000, for the acquisition of new school sites, the erection of new buildings and improvement of old buildings for school purposes. During the year 1894 the bonds issued for school purposes amounted to $1,300,000. New York's annual investment in schools is, therefore, nearer $8,000,000 than $5,000,000.

The Clinton Democrat gives the following particulars of the assignment of Mr. A. F. Johnson at Clinton: It is a matter of regret to Mr. Johnson's many friends in the county that he has been forced to take this step. His was the oldest business house in Clinton, having been established in 1843 by his father, the late lamented Alfred Johnson. Owing to the dull trade and low prices for butter dishes, Mr. Johnson shut down the Carolina Veneer Works, which gave employment to sixty hands in October, and to protect his personal creditors from loss has made voluntary assignment of all his property. Mr. Johnson's personal liabilities are estimated to be about $15,000, and his assets in personal property, which is alone available, are said to be about $20,000. It is hoped he may be able to satisfactorily adjust his financial troubles and re-establish his business.

Think of this country, says the Wilmington Messenger, in two years exporting $309,910,000 more of merchandise than was imported, and think of its exporting also $81,200,024 in gold above imports of the same. That is marvelous. It also exported $7,119,038 more of silver than it imported. Why shall a great Republic export gold in great excess, with Europe owing for over $300,000,000 of supplies sent? The Richmond Times—a gold standard exponent—says: "The export of gold for the twelve months amounted to $101,820,000, while the imports were $20,620,000 showing a net gold export of $81,200,000. We have thus parted in the last year with $181,720,000 of merchandise and $81,300,000 of gold, or $262,920,000, for which we have received no imports at all. That represents the amount we have contributed during the past twelve months to paying obligations abroad of one sort or another. It is estimated that in ordinary times we pay Europe about $100,000,000 per annum on account of dividends and interest on our securities held there."

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

A train which left Memphis Thursday morning was held up at McNeill station. About a mile south of the station, in a desolate spot, the engineer was told to stop his train. He obeyed, and upon being commanded to accompany the robbers to the express car, did so. The engineer was compelled at the point of a revolver to ask the express messenger to open the car. Once inside the work was quickly done The amount taken is not known. ——Lord Randolph Churchill died in London at 6:15 o'clock Thursday morning. His death was peaceful and painless. Drs. Roose and Keith and all the members of his family were at his bedside. ——Charles Joseph, colored, who murdered Pinkie Hardie three weeks ago in Birmingham, Ala., and was cleared in a preliminary trial, has given himself up for murder. He says that he has been made a prophet and could not stand the thought of remaining unpunished. ——Kolb has written another message to the Legislature of Alabama in which he urges the enactment of a law to punish usurpers. He signs himself as Governor. ——At Haynesville, Ala., while Emma Bryant was lying in her bed playing with her infant babe a shot fired from the outside killed her instantly. She was married a year ago and lived only two days with her husband. He is held in jail for the murder. ——The gold reserve continues to dwindle. ——Two cases of leprosy have been discovered near Zanesville, Ohio. ——The crew of a Tennessee river boat mutinied. The leader was killed by the captain and no further trouble occurred. ——Mamie Henderson, a young divorced woman, committed suicide at Savannah, Ga. She stood in front of a mirror, in one corner of which were the pictures of her two sons who were taken from her by a decree of court, and holding a pistol to her temple, sent a bullet through her head. Despondency had impaired her mind. ——A bank panic occurred in Binghampton, N. Y., growing out of the suspension of the Ross private bank, the National Bloome county bank, and the Venango bank. Runs were made on all the banks in the city, but all depositors were paid promptly, and the fight was over when the doors closed at 3 p. m —— The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: United States Consuls—Henry W. Gilbert, of New York, at Lege, Belgium; Frederiek Munchmeyer, of West Virginia, at San Salvadore, Salvador; Robt. L. Oliver, of Georgia, at Merida, Mexico; Samuel Ryan, of Wisconsin, at St Johns, N. F. ——The Senate has confirmed the nomination of James D. Tillman, of Tennessee to be Minister to Ecuador. ——Geo. E. St. John, a well known business man of Port Clinton, Ohio, convicted of securing money by false pretences, and lodged in jail, shot himself through the head, dying instantly. ——At Brasoria, Texas, Harry Masterson, an attorney, instantly killed R. McChinn, a Velasco newspaper correspondent, on the street there. McChinn was a witness in an important case and had been there only a few minutes when Masterson shot him and surrendered. —— Hodges & White, wholesale dealers in hats and caps, Norfolk, Va., have assigned, with liabilities upwards of $28,000. ——Edwin O. Quigley, the New York bond swindler, has been sentenced to fifteen years and six months imprisonment. ——Mgr. Carina, Librarian of the Vatican, died suddenly on Friday during the services in St. Peter's, Rome. The Pope was very much shocked by the news of his death. ——Wm. F. Rossman, Jr., the Hudson River National Bank defaulter, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to Dannemora prison for five years by Judge Furman. —— A bill has been introduced in the West Virginia Legislature requiring all foreign Building and Loan Associations to deposit securities with the State Auditor to protect members in the State. ——The St. James Gazette publishes a dispatch from Shanghai which says that the Japanese Government will not receive the Chinese Peace Envoys unless they are clothed with full power to conclude peace. ——Glass was made at the Buckeye Glass works of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, for the first time for nearly two years. The works are guarded with Winchesters and revolvers, and the new workmen say they have come to stay. ——The State Temperance association will employ a commissioner to collect statistics from asylums, jails, etc. It will also establish a temperance newspaper at Raleigh. —— The British steamer Escurial, from Cardiff for Fiume, has been wrecked off Port Reath. The ship went to pieces and only seven out of her crew of nineteen were saved. ——The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitungs says a revolution is impending in Bulgaria. The movement aims at the deposition of Prince Ferdinand from the Bulgarian throne. ——The total gold withdrawals for the week was $12,030,000. ——A special to the Birmingham Age-Herald from Columbus, Miss., says: Southern railway train No. 62, west bound, was wrecked near Moorehead, Miss., Friday morning, derailing and overturning the engine, baggage, mail and second class cars. It was the work of train wreckers, who removed every spike from one of the rails. Engineer Graham Jones and Fireman Harvey Woods, of Columbus, were caught under the engine and terribly scalded. —— The Charleston News and Courier published Saturday a special tobacco edition, showing the marvelous development of the tobacco growing industry in the Pee Dee section of South Carolina in the last few years. The experience of a large number of tobacco planters is related to show that tobacco is king. ——A telegram has been received at the United States Legation in the City of Mexico from Secretary Gresham expressing President Cleveland's hope that Mexico and Guatemala would agree upon some favorable means of settling the boundary dispute between themselves, or failing in that would agree upon a reference of the controversy to friendly arbitration. ——The United Press correspondent at Tokio says: "In addition to two first-class fortresses and a dock yard with all appliances as well as a great tract of territory, China has lost in the present war fighting ships aggregating 13,346 tons, and valued at 11,000,000 yen, ($5,560,000.) Of these vessels three were captured by the Japanese; the rest sunk or burned. Among other spoils taken by the Japanese are 606 cannon; 7,400 stand of rifles; 2,601,741 rounds of cannon ammunition; 77,458,785 rounds of small arm ammunition; 16,957 Koku of rice; specie and coin to the amount of 1,000,000 yen, 3,326 tents; 18 sailing ships and steamers, and a quantity of other things the value of the whole, including the fortresses and dock yard, being about 80,000,000 yen."

The Governor's Message.

(*Continued.*)

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

My attention has been called to the Baltimore Centennial Exposition which is to be held in the city of Baltimore, from May 15 to November 15th, 1897, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Baltimore. This Exposition is designed to embrace the products of agriculture, mines, fish and fisheries, timber manufactories, the liberal and fine arts and sciences of the United States and Canada; the Central and South American Republics, and various nations of the world. Baltimore is at the gateway of the immense, industrial Northeast, progressive, and has many advantages for such an enterprise. If carried out on the scale proposed it will command the attention of America and foreign nations, and I think that North Carolina should make an exhibit of her wealth in this Southern city. Many representative North Carolinians do business in this city, who would interest themselves in this matter, and I commend it to you and I ask that this subject of making an exhibition at these two representative Southern cities be referred to a committee on this subject for investigation and recommendation of amount of appropriation, which may be necessary to enable North Carolina to make an exhibit worthy of her resources and advancement in agricultural and manufactured products.

STATE FAIR.

North Carolina makes an appropriation of $1,500 to the North Carolina Agricultural Society, to be paid for premiums on agricultural and mechanical products, exhibited at the State Fair. I am proud to state that the last State Fair was the greatest success, as a fair, which I have ever attended in the State. The Society is to be congratulated on the splendid exhibit, and the large attendance.

To make this successful the State should give a larger appropriation. A great many settlers from the West are moving into the State. They come with new ideas in regard to farming, and the manner of cultivation, and I believe the State could not make a better expenditure of money than to encourage the North Corolina Agricultural Society in its efforts to give the farmers and manufacturers of the State an opportunity to show the improved methods of husbandry, farming, mining, and manufacturing. To meet once a year and exchange ideas, see the improvements in all branches of industries, and farming throughout the State is of incalculable benefit to our people.

For your information I append a partial list of appropriations made to State fairs:

New Jersey $3,000, annually.
City of Richmond $5,000, annually.
Ohio $8,000, annually.
Rhode Island $3,200, annually.
Iowa $8,000, annually.
Iowa $25,000, to county fairs annually.
Maine $2,000, annually.
Connecticut $2,500, annually.
Minnesota $4,000, annually.
New York $20,000, annually.
Oregon $5,000, annually.
Illinois $13,000 annually.

The appropriations demonstrate that these States must receive great benefit from such investments.

NORTH CAROLINA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Comparatively few people are aware to what extent horticulture is carried on in North Carolina. According to the census of 1890 the number of acres, exclusive of market gardens, devoted to the trucking interest in North Carolina, was 22,000. The aggregate value of fertilizers used $372,000. Amount paid labor $308,000. The average net receipts $1,760,000. If we add to this the product of the market gardens, the vineyards, orchards, bulb farms and nurseries, it will probably double the above amount. This shows how important horticulture has become in North Carolina. Regarding horticulture as the hand-maiden of agriculture, I ask you to make a liberal appropriation to this society, one commensurate with its importance.

NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

The colored people of this State should have an opportunity annually of exhibiting their progress in industrial, mechanical and agricultural products. To this end there has been appropriated annually by the State $500 to assist them in their enterprise. They have been compelled of late years to use the State Fair grounds, which causes the fair to be held in the latter part of November. This is too late in the year to enable them to have a proper attendance. Their exhibits have been good, and in order that the North Carolina Industrial Association may become more useful in practical benefits to this people, I recommend that you appropriate not less than $1,000 to this association.

PENITENTIARY.

The crime of the State is the burden of the State. This being true, you will doubtless read with great interest the report of the superintendent of the State's prison. The object of legal punishment is the protection of the citizens, and the reformation of its criminals and the deterring effects of such punishment upon the evil disposed. I am convinced that reasonable, speedy and sure punishment for violations of the law is not only the best but surest means of securing these desired ends—very stringent laws too frequently result in the liberation of the guilty by the jury; justice too long delayed is provocation of mob law, and executive clemency too frequently exercised has a tendency to minimize punishment in the eyes of the criminal. Experience has taught us that in the management of the criminal classes, better and more satisfactory results have been obtained by moral suasion and the exercise of a mild but firm discipline, rather than by inhuman methods. In our State prison the benignant effects of a mild policy are discovered in the general strict obedience to discipline on the part of the inmates, and the comparative contentment and resignation they carry into the performance of their duties.

The very vicious criminal as a rule is not a well informed person, and does not have the opportunity of learning of the deterring effects of punishment. I would suggest the immediate incarceration of all such criminals as are in danger of mob violence at once in the Penitentiary, there to remain, at the expense of the county in which the deed was committed until trial. And that in the future all capital punishment be inflicted, in the Penitentiary, that it may more effectually impress the criminal class.

I would suggest that, the State having assumed charge of the dependent insane, the indigent blind and deaf, a large part of the cost of maintenance might be saved by utilizing some of its prison labor in the manufacture of clothing, shoes, &c., for the inmates of the various institutions. This would give employment to a certain class of prison population that are not now permitted to leave the walls.

The operations of the State Penitentiary have been confined almost exclusively to farming. About 80 per cent. of the convicts have been employed throughout the year on the farm. Small forces have been engaged in outside work whenever it could be obtained at a profit. The remaining convicts, such as life prisoners and some long term convicts and the feble men and women have been confined in the central Penitentiary, and employed in trick making, shop work, shoemaking, clothes-making, &c., &c.

The farm work has been prosecuted with vigor and effect, and so far as the quantity of the crop produced is evidence, have accomplished good results. In the winter of 1893 the dikes had to be partially rebuilt, which consumed considerable time and means. New lands of about 1,600 acres were cleared and planted, leaving some 1,000 acres of forest land on different farms yet to be reduced to cultivation. Areas cultivates:

	Acres.
Halifax farm on Roanoke,	1,350
Northampton farm on Roanoke,	2,150
Caledonia farm on Rosnoke,	4,500
Castle Hayne farm, New Hanover Co.	600
Total,	8,600

Upon this area 140 persons are employed to keep, manage and care for an average number of 1,000 convicts. On the farm and works, 226 mules and 37 horses have been worked daily.

The principal crops produced in 1894:

Cotton, 843,500 pounds; 52 per cent. more than in 1893.

Corn, 93,900 bushels; 54 per cent. more than in 1893.

Wheat, 11,301 bushels; 258 per cent. more than in 1893.

Oats, 4,650 bushels; 258 per cent. more than in 1883.

Forage, 2,266,750 pounds; 50 per cent. more than in 1893.

Peas, 4,000 bushels; 9 per cent. less than in 1893.

Peanuts, 7,200 bushels; 42 per cent. less than in 1893.

Sorghum, 7,620 gallons; 53 per cent. more than in 1893.

Meat, 85,000 pounds; 75 per cent. more than in 1893.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

There has been much improvement in the sanitary condition, and the health of the population. The physicians state that most of the sickness is from malaria. While this cause may not be entirely removed, great improvement has been made in the sytem of drainage, and efforts have been made to improve the drinking water through deep water wells. It could be done by cisterns. The State Geologist thinks that good water could be obtained by a system of deep wells of about 350 feet. The experiment has been made but not successfully.

NEEDS OF THE PENITENTIARY.

The crops have been large. The quantity produced has been increased to the utmost limit. Prices have been so low and loss on them has been so great that considerable less has been realized than was expected or could have been under different conditions. They have earned $25,000 outside of the farms. They have used the $25,000 appropriated by the last Legislature *and* $25,000 *only* in the last two years, or $12,500 each year, is all that the penitentiary has cost the tax payers of the State. This appropriation was expended on account of losses in the floods of 1893 and to purchase 96 mules and other requisites for equipment for increased farming. With the exception of this $25,000 the penitentiary has been self-sustaining, without another dollar of tax money, notwithstanding the low price at which products have ruled; and at the end of the year owes $14,188, now due. This is not a deficit, for the assets in surplus materials convertible into money at a reasonable valuation, with bills collectable, amount to $44,000. If this could be sold at reasonable sums and bills due collected ot once, the penitentiary would start the year with a handsome balance in its favor. If this surplus was cash in hand, it would amount to about three months support. The penitentiary should earn in outside work two months support from January to October, when another crop would mature, and would leave four months to be supported by the State. This will require an appropriation of $50,000 to carry on the work until October, 1895. Then there should be a contingent appropriation to prepare for any disaster or trouble, and this amount, if used, could be returned to the Treasury from its profits. This appropriation would run the penitentiary until October, 1895, when the second crop would be made, which would be a surplus. Could we not then say the penitentiary is self-sustaining? All investments are doubtful but I earnestly believe if you will give this assistance, your next meeting will find the penitentiary amply able to take care of itself. All business is hazardous, but this unless floods or fires will destroy, will be self-sustaining at that time.

TO PURCHASE FARMS.

The affairs of this institution have been, in my judgment, most admirably managed; the outlays judicious. The superintendent has had a laborious task, but has proven himself a man fully equal to the management of this great work and capable of conducting this experiment to a successful ending. I believe that this is the best use that can be made of the convicts, and trust, gentlemen, that you will grant the appropriation needed. The institution is open to your investigation and inspection. The State is now paying a rental of 7 per cent. for the farms. If it is to be the policy of the State to continue this work, it is but a sound business proposition to purchase the farms with an issue of 4 per cent. bonds, thereby saving to the State 3 per cent., which fund, placed as a sinking fund, will pay the entire purchase money at the expiration of 40 years.

REFORMATORY FOR JUVENILE CONVICTS.

I would respectfully call your attention to that part of his report in reference to a reformatory for juvenile convicts. There are convicts in the penitentiary who are received at the age of nine years—55 under the age 16 and these should not be allowed to associate with hardened criminals, but upon conviction sent direct to the reformatory.

It is due society that the State should attempt to reform this class rather than by association to allow them to become confirmed criminals. Experience teaches that it is very seldom that criminals of the worst class ever become benefitted by their term of imprisonment, or caused to lead a better life. The youthful prisoner confined for petty larceny and such crimes could be reformed with proper care and treatment; but to remain for two or three years in daily contact with the older criminals, has a bad influence over them the rest of their life, and instead of becoming reformed citizens, they often develop into worse criminals than their associates. I approve this recommendation for a reformatory and submit the matter to your consideration.

STATE GUARD.

In all monarchical forms of government a standing army has been considered necessary for defence from foreign enemies, and protection for the form of government, and to-day European countries are overburdened with taxation for the expenses of standing armies. The policy of this government has been to protect its citizens in the free enjoyment of life and liberty by salutary laws, and each citizen has been taught in the past to respect them. In our early history the old militia law served its purpose and the assembling periodically, under the constitution, of able bodied citizens, at the county seat or place of muster, was considered all that was necessary for the protection of our citizens.

In the advancement of the age the old militia law has been succeeded by the national guard system which has proven to be much more efficient, and by far the most economical way of giving to the State such protection as is necessary in these turbulent times; when our country is overrun with foreign population of the lowest order who have no respect for our laws or institutions. The last Legislature re-codified the military laws, and under the efficient management of the present Adjutant General the State Guard and Naval Reserves are now fully equipped and prepared to do active service at any time.

There are now twenty-eight military companies of white infantry, divided into four regiments of seven companies each—one troop of cavalry (white) and one company of infantry (colored), both unattached, and one batallion of Naval Reserves, (three divisions) numbering in all thirty-three companies, aggregating 1,660 men. The land forces have been reduced to thirty companies, the number contemplated by law. These companies are located on lines of railroads and telegraphic communication throughout the State, and can be concentrated in a few hours notice in sufficient numbers to do any service required of them.

The Guard is composed of our very best young men from every rank of life, who are capable and willing to do service at any time. There has been at times a sentiment throughout the State to depreciate the National Guard. I have no patience with such a sentiment, and the patriotic citizens of North Carolina should rather honor and respect the young men of the State who give gratuitously their time and service for this purpose. In times of trouble or excitement, the first thought in these days is the Guard, and not the old fashioned sheriff's posse, which, if depended upon, would be unable to meet the emergency. I have witnessed this since my induction into office and assure you, gentlemen of the General Assembly, were you in my position you would most highly esteem the National Guard, and agree with me that it is the right arm of the executive in times of commotion or disturbance.

In April of 1893 I was called on by the civil authorities of Craven county to execute a writ of ejectment of certain citizens of James City from the lands owned by James Bryan, Esq. The civil authorities were totally incapable of dispossessing them. The sheriff asked for 450 or 500 men. I put the First Regiment in Newbern within 12 hours, encamping outside of the city, and accompanied them with sufficient officers of my staff to perform the required duties.

Without the military, nothing could have been done; the mere fact that it was there brought these parties to terms. They defied the officers of the law for over thirty days, during which time the sheriff was unable to get posses to assist him in executing the writ of ejectment. This case was a peculiar one and had to be dealt with carefully; but without this force, the county of Craven would have been unable to meet this emergency. During the time the First Regiment was present in Newbern the soldiers behaved splendidly, and especially so under the very trying circumstances of the sudden encampment. Four times during the past year, upon requisition of the civil authorities, troops have been called upon to preserve order and prevent anticipated riot or disturbance. In this, your capital city, only last summer, was the executive called upon after nightfall to prevent the prisoners in the county jail from being lynched, and I am satisfied but for the fact that a military company was stationed on guard these prisoners would have been taken out and hung—at least some of them would, without a trial, without an examination of facts as to their guilt. I cite this case as an example only. Time and again the State Guard has done good service. Hardly a year has passed since its organization that it has not been called upon to protect property or prevent bloodshed. Their presence in the State is assurance enough that the executive is able to govern under the laws. The officers and men have always been such as could be trusted to execute carefully and discreetly such orders as have been issued to them.

The State appropriates $16,000 per annum for the support of the State Guard. This is used to pay armory rent, for the store of arms and drill purposes, insurance on arms and equipments, and for annual encampment ($5,000). The national government furnishes clothing and equipments amounting to $9,488.73 for this State, and so much importance is attached to the National Guard by the general government that within the past four years the annual appropriation granted by Congress for over one hundred years has been doubled, and a still further increase has been recommended by the President. North Carolina, in proportion to her size and ability, does but little for her State Guard, as the following will show.

Statement showing amount of annual appropriation paid to State Guards, by different States:

Alabama appropriates		annually	$ 20,000
California	do	do	180,000
Colorado	do	do	30,000
Connecticut	do	do	all expenses paid
Dist of Columbia	do	do	19,500
Georgia	do	do	20,000
Illinois	do	do	132,000
Indiana	do	do	37,000
Iowa	do	do	45,000
Maine	do	do	26,165
Maryland	do	do	45,000
Massachusetts	do	do	210,000
Michigan	do	do	73,286
Minnesota	do	do	40,000
New Hampshire	do	do	25,000
New York	do	do	400,000
Ohio	do	do	119 000
Oregon	do	do	30.000
Pennsylvania	do	do	320,000
Rhode Island	do	do	56,421
South Carolina	do	do	25,000
Tennessee	do	do	22,500
Texas	do	do	20,000
Vermont	do	do	15,000
Wisconsin	do	do	84,664

I would respectfully call your attention to the full and complete report of the Adjutant General and his associate officers. I do not recommend at this time an increase of the appropriation further than to heartily endorse the recommendations of the Adjutant General. The State should appreciate most highly the services of her citizen-soldiers, and should ration the troops and pay a small per diem while engaged in the service of the State. I do not deem it further necessary to dwell upon the great importance of a State Guard. It is my opinion that this is absolutely necessary to enable the State at all times to enforce the law. It is by far the cheapest manner in which it can be done. What is $16,000 per annuam to the people of a great State, when a single "muster" carried out under the old militia laws of the State would cost the people at least four or five times as much?

I commend to you as business men with the welfare of the State at heart to encourage the organization as a matter of economy; maintain its efficiency as provided for in the constitution, and by your endorsement make the members thereof feel that the State appreciates their services and honors the men who sacrificed their time and service without pay and reward.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Originally this home was maintained entirely by voluntary contribution. The Legislature of 1891, recognizing the just claim of the veteran Confederate soldier to share in the distribution of the States' charity, generously appropriated $3,000 to the support of the home. Again in 1893 the appropriation was supplemented by an additional sum of $5,000, making a total of $8,000. At this same session the sum of $3,000 was appropiated for repairs and much needed improvements. By reference to the report of the board of directors, herewith transmitted, and the Auditor's report, it will be seen that this fund was judiciously expended. The board has made no recommendation asking for additional appropriation, preferring to leave this matter to the generosity of North Carolina's legislators to adequately provide for the disabled veterans who risked their lives in defence of their State. I feel satisfied that the General Assembly will do their duty in this matter.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Public regulation of railways is not only a public right, but a public duty of great importance, and the right and duty of control is no longer an open question.

Railways are public highways and have control of travel and commerce, and the necessity of their being limited to the exaction of reasonable rates is manifest; the massess of the people and the business of the country are completely at their mercy if all awed to dictate at will the amount of charges, etc. The General Assembly, at its session of 1891, passed an act establishing a railroad commission.

The board of railroad commissioners are invested with judicial powers; authorized to hear and decide complaints; to make rules for interchange of traffic between railroads, to hear and adjust the differences between them, to make, revise, alter and approve the tariffs of railroads and telegraph companies—a board of appraisers for railroads, telegraph and steamboat companies. The act has been judiciously construed in its vital points by the highest courts and in every essential particular has been upheld. The policy of the State and the railroad commission is as friendly to railroad construction and to railroad prosperity as it ever was.

The railroad commission understands, and our people understand, that their interests and the interests of the railroads are so mutually dependent that any policy which would affect injuriously the railroads would as certainly operate against the prosperity and welfare of the people. The commission, in its wisdom, by a wise and conservative administration, has accomplished great good, and at the same time a better feeling between the railroad companies and the people has been brought about.

Your attention is called to the reports of the railroad commission. It is seen that many complaints from time to time, covering a wide field, have been adjudicated. The railroad commission is open to the humblest citizen. His complaint, no matter how small, always has a careful consideration and a thorough investigation.

The fact that there is a tribunal to which the people can appeal from the railroads, and to which the railroads can appeal, as against each other, often prevents that wrong and injustice which makes an appeal necessary.

Many new depots and improved facilities have been established along the different roads of the State. The commissioners state that it was found, as a rule, great inequality and difference existed at non-competitive points in freight rates; that excessive charges were made for short hauls, and that discriminations were made at almost every intermediate station: A standard tariff of rates adjusting all these matters upon a fair basis was made. This lead to a reduction and saving to the people upon freight charges of about one quarter of a million dollars per annum; passenger charges over two hundred thousand dollars per annum, and express rates have been mordified. Telegraphing has been simplified and rates reduced at least 50 per cent.

The tax returns in the Auditor's office upon the establishment of the commission, show the railroad property returned for taxation to have been about $12,000,000. The present taxable value is about $25,000,000—more than doubled. The commission has been active in seeing that every species of property liable to taxation, coming under its jurisdiction was placed upon the tax books. Many steamboats heretofore untaxed, and even the Pullman cars running through the State, are now taxed. Notwithstanding these sweeping reductions in rates and increased value placed on the property for taxation, the railroad officials do not hesitate to say the commission has dealt fairly with them.

The people have enjoyed the advantages of lower rates, and were relieved from the evils of unjust discrimination; so the course of the commission, while highly beneficial to the people, has not been unjust to the railroads, and did not prove injurious to them.

It is noticed that one of the largest system of roads in the State was in the hands of a receiver. This system has now re-organized and on a more solid basis than ever. The C. F. & Y. V. is yet in the hands of a receiver. The report shows a decided improvement in railroad business over that of the previous year.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY AND ITS EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

My purpose has been, as expressed in my message to the last General Assembly to have all the property of the North Carolina Railroad Company assessed for taxation without exemption. All other railroad companies whose charters contained exemptions of property from taxation, have been required by one means and another to bear their burdens of taxation without exemption. It is unnecessary to enter now upon a consideration of the reasons that influenced the General Assemblies of this State many years ago to grant charters to railroad companies containing clauses exempting parts or all of their property from taxation. It may be safely stated that so changed are the conditions of business and populations that under no circumstances could a General Assembly be elected now that would grant such exemptions. It may be also safely stated that the present condition of affairs was not in the contemplation of those who drafted the present charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company. It is a perpetual corporation. The State owns three-fourths of the capital stock, or $3,000,000 out of a total capital of $4,000,000. As the State has so strenuously and persistently insisted that all other companies whose charters contained exemptions should surrender them, it would seem but an act of simple justice that the exemption of the North Carolina Railroad Company should be likewise surrendered. This would have been accomplished but for the vigorous opposition of the private stockholders of the company. The directors of the company passed a resolution to waive the exemption and list all its property, but the private stockholders immediately applied to the Federal Court to restrain such action, and this suit is not yet determined. In an effort to obtain the sanction of the stockholders to this action of the directors, the private stockholders under the operation of a harsh and unreasonable by law adopted in 1851, have prevented a meeting of stockholders for more than a year. The by-law referred to requires that one hundred of the private stockholders, representing a majority of the private stock, shall be represented in person or by proxy at any meeting held. The charter contemplates annual meetings of the stockholders; certain corporate acts can be done only at such annual meetings. The exemption from taxation does not extend to all corporate property, and continues only until the dividends of profits exceed 6 per centum. The company is now practically out of debt, and its annual income exceeds by nearly $30,000, 6 per cent. upon its entire capital stock. The policy of its management heretofore has been to so increase its expenses as to consume any surplus over 6 per cent., and this it has succeeded in doing. The General Assembly has for several years, in its acts to raise revenue, attempted to repeal all clauses in any railroad charter exempting its property in part or whole from taxation, but these attempts have been rendered ineffectual by the decisions of the Federal Courts. If the condition upon which the exemption depends, has not already happened, it is safe to say that within a very few years we will see the entire property of this corporation, without exemption, contributing its portion to the support of the State government, and paying equally with the citizens of the State for the protection extended to it by the laws. I shall not cease in my efforts until this be accomplished.

I renew the recommendation made in my inaugural address that this immunity from taxation be repealed. I believe that the interest of the State and the company will not be injured thereby, and that common honesty and justice require it. The State owns two-thirds of the stock of the Atlantic & North Carolina Company and all of its property pays its proportion of the taxes, State, county and municipal. The State has said to all other railroads within her borders, you must pay taxes, or you will be shut off from public favor and consideration until you do. This has been done because the people demand that all property of all classes shall bear its proportion of the public burdens. The result is that the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, the Seaboard & Roanoke, the Raleigh & Gaston Company, the Peters burg Company, the Cheraw & Salisbury, all except the North Carolina Railroad Company, have surrendered their exemptions, and now pay taxes on all their property. It would seem just that the State should follow the golden rule, and demonstrate to her citizens that in her sovereign capacity she requires nothing of them that she will not conform to when she lays aside her sovereignty and engages in a private enterprise.

If the Legislature thinks that no action ought to be taken, I recommend the consideration of some plan to enable the company to transact its business in the stockholders' meeting. Under the present by laws a little more than one-eighth of the stockholders of the company, by absenting themselves, can prevent a meeting, and recent results show that they will resort to this measure. No meeting has been held since July, 1893, and none is likely to be held unless the subject of taxation is settled.

(*Concluded in next issue.*)

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"Don't 'Phale' to be There."

So the young girl wrote to her lover by way of postscript to an invitation. "I'll be there" he said to himself, "for there is no such word as 'phale' in my dictionary." Mothers do not fail in your duty to your daughters. Many a girl's health is imperiled by functional irregularities, at her critical period of life. That is the time to take a brief course of treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It purifies and enriches the blood, gives healthy activity to the kidneys, stomach, bowels and other organs and ensures robust health. For nursing mothers and debilitated run-down women generally, it is the most reliable restorative tonic and most soothing nervine known. To those about to become mothers it is a priceless boon, for it lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens labor, promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child and shortens the period of confinement.

WEAK WOMEN

and all mothers who are nursing babies derive great benefit from Scott's Emulsion. This preparation serves two purposes. It gives vital strength to mothers and also enriches their milk and thus makes their babies thrive.

Scott's Emulsion

is a constructive food that promotes the making of healthy tissue and bone. It is a wonderful remedy for Emaciation, General Debility, Throat and Lung Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Anaemia, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free.

Scott & Bowne, N.Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

HEART DISEASE 30 YEARS!

Short Breath, Palpitation.

Mr. G. W. McKinsey, postmaster of Kokomo, Ind., and a brave ex-soldier, says: "I had been severely troubled with heart disease ever since leaving the army at the close of the late war. I was troubled with palpitation and shortness of breath. I could not sleep on my left side and had pain around my heart. I became so ill that I was much alarmed, and fortunately my attention was called to

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

I decided to try it. The first bottle made a decided improvement in my condition, and five bottles have completely cured me."

G. W. McKINSEY, P. M., Kokomo, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

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After 9 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

LAW FIRM.

The undersigned are from this day associated in the practice of Law wherever their services may be required.

The Senior partner will be in the office in Fayetteville one or more days in every week.

JAMES C. MACRAE.
S. H. MACRAE.

January 1, 1895.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned can be found at his office on Green street, where he will be glad to see old and new friends who have legal work of any kind requiring the services of an attorney.

Respectfully,

12--20--94 3m JOHN G. SHAW.

**USE

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JAN. 31, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

THE OTHER TURN OF THE SCREW.

A week ago to-day, having observed that the money-power enemy was marshaling its lines of tom-tom beaters and stink-pot bearers in battle array, after the Chinese fashion which so well becomes their principles and with which the country became familiar in the Spring and early Summer of '93, we ventured to utter this warning to our democratic brethren:

"They committed the sin of sins political who were parties to the dark transaction by which, by false pretenses, the only defense possessed by the people against the money power was struck down by the crime of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. It is but little over a year since Vance and his band of the faithful were battling against those double-faced "representatives" of the people who were secretly bargaining away the people's birthright. By upbraiding Vance and his followers with a want of confidence in the common honesty of their fellow (gold-bug) men, and by sundry other devices, "smart" or dark, the agents of the money power succeeded in shifting the burden of affirmative legislation from their own to the people's shoulders. Let this damnable fact never be lost sight of. No sooner was this done than they mocked at the fooled people, and insultingly asked what they were going to do about it. *Preparation is now being made for another turn of the screw.* The method is precisely a repetition of that employed before. Then the money-power secured condemnation in the Democratic platform of the Sherman law, which clumsily increased the money supply up to a limit of 50 millions a year, in return for the promise of substitute legislation that would give an increase regulated only by nature's supply. By the devices we have alluded to, the one part of this compromise between the money power and the people—the part favorable to the money power, viz: the repeal of the Sherman law—has been enacted into law; while in place of the other part—the part favorable to the people, viz: the enactment of the substitute free coinage and of the release of State banks—the helpless people are turned over to the tender mercies of a republican Congress! And now, behold, having accustomed the public mind to the idea of retiring the greenback legal tenders by coupling with it the proposition to substitute several times as much of State-made currency, the money power is coolly asserting that the war-bred anomaly of paper legal tenders must be done away with at once, and substitute legislation enacted at leisure, hereafter! In each case the public safety under pressure of a crisis was plead as the excuse for the hasty legislation in behalf of the money power—in the case last year, the manufactured panic; in the present, the drain on the gold reserve invited by a false construction of the law. In each case contraction of the currency results—50 millions a year of silver struck down, in the one; nearly 400 millions of greenbacks, at a blow, in the other. Let the Southern and Western representatives resist this latter proposition to the bitter end unless an adequate price is received for accepting it."

The verification of our diagnosis of the Chinese demonstrations alluded to, came a trifle earlier than we expected. On Monday the President sent to Congress, and Mr. Springer embodied its provisions in a bill, a message recommending the retirement of all the legal tenders and Treasury notes by the issue of bonds to take them up. The money-power has long had the country by the leg, as the President was once reported as saying to Mr. Maddox, of Georgia, sure enough, and now we must accept that other recent authority which declared that its grip had slipped up to the throat. Let us, however, never lose sight of the fact that it is not the President with whom we need to have a reckoning His environment is totally different from ours, and he has at least been loyal to his own. Our reckoning must be had with those who were elected to represent the democracy of the South, and who yet voted against the known wishes of their constituents. There were just enough of these to turn the scales against us, and upon them rests the responsibility for all our present woes—including that mongrel gathering at Raleigh. The President, on the contrary, has been entirely candid with us. He never pretended, as some his self-appointed spokesmen did, that he would do otherwise than he has done.

We observe that the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer quotes all our democratic members of the Lower House as unalterably opposed to accepting the President's new proposition. The correspondent does not give the views of Senators Ransom and Pritchard.

It is worth keeping in mind that the gold-drain music which the tom-toms make could be silenced in a twinkling if the Secretary of the Treasury would pay silver over his counter the next time Mr. Ickelheimer, Mr. Heidelbach, or others of the gold-exporting Shylocks turn up with their hypnotizing stink-pots. The law on the subject withholds from the Shylocks the option to call for gold and distinctly confers the option to pay in silver upon the people's servant, the Secretary of the Treasury. In an interview, the other day, Mr. Carlisle admitted this fact, but plead in extenuation the other fact that his republican predecessors had set the pace the other way (the Shylock way), and contended that if he should reverse their practice it would shock the (so-called) business interests. Now, that was precisely what the democrats put Mr. Carlisle in his present place to do—to reverse the unlawful republican practice—to shock the so-called business interests, and let up on the people!

THE DEMOCRACY'S CHANCE IN '96.

The Washington correspondent of Saturday's New York Herald gives news that, if true, (and it probably is), is of great importance in its bearing upon the fortunes of the democratic party. It is plain that the silver and currency question will be the issue in the next Presidential campaign. It is equally plain that a vast majority of the people favor the remonetization of silver. If the republican Congress that comes in after the 4th of March should pass a free coinage bill, Mr. Cleveland would veto it, but the act would secure the nomination of a free silver republican candidate for the presidency, and the republicans would sweep the country in '96. It has been looking, however, for some time past as if the money power were too potential in the councils of that party for such a step to be taken by it, and the news now given by the Herald's correspondent confirms the surface indications.

Says the correspondent:

"The most important event at the Capitol to-day in connection with the financial situation was the announcement by Senator Teller of the course to be pursued by the silver republicans in the future. The announcement would have been of a sensational character if it had not already been, in a measure, foreshadowed by the action of Senators Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, in announcing their independence of the republican party.

SILVER MEN FLOCK TOGETHER.

"As one of the results of the conferences of the silver republicans in the Senate, and with the approval of each of them, Senator Teller, their recognized leader, gave out an authoritative statement of their attitude to-day, in which he practically announced their separation from the republican party and their entrance into the political field as an independent element, ready to make an alliance with any party that would pledge itself to the support of the free silver policy, which is the one aim of their political existence.

"In substance, the programme which Senator Teller has outlined for the silver men is that they will offer their support in 1896 to the republican nominee for the Presidency upon condition that he will pledge himself to sign a free coinage bill if one should be passed by Congress. If he will not give this pledge they will offer their support to the democratic candidate, and if he too should decline to make the necessary promises they will support a third candidate.

"It will be seen that this programme of the silver republicans may bring about an entire rearrangement of the party lines. If they should indorse the democratic candidate the result would probably be considerable accessions to that party in the silver States and enormous gains for the republicans in other parts of the country, where the democrats would bolt their party ticket rather than support a free coinage candidate.

"Republicans are afraid to face the issue which is now presented to Congress. In both houses they are shifting all the responsibility on to the democrats as the party in power. They resort to the subterfuge of declaring there is really nothing very serious the matter with the present currency system, and that the only real difficulty is with the democratic tariff bill, which will not produce sufficient revenue to support the government."

As we have suggested above, the declaration of Messrs. Teller, Jones and Stewart of a purpose to offer themselves and their following, first to the republicans, (where, under our supposition, they would be rebuffed), and then to the democrats, is of the highest importance in its bearing upon the fortunes of the Democratic party. The acceptance of their terms offers the sole chance for the democracy to recover control of the Federal government in 1896. But it is a sure chance. So sure, indeed, that it would be the democracy which would almost certainly sweep the country then—the West and South with absolute certainty, and, with a proper campaign of real sound money education, probably some of the Eastern States also Of course, the semi-republicans, now attached to the democratic party in such positions of control as to have wrecked it in the late elections, will go over to the enemy where they belong, but the real democracy will poll its full strength on that issue—and the democracy's full strength means victory always, and in a walkover.

Speed the day!

A TRUE BILL.

Washington Post.

Those Democratic papers that have been teaching Populist doctrines should not be surprised when their readers vote the Populist ticket.

Corollary.—And those Democratic papers which have been giving their support to that ambidextrous and time-serving class of Democratic leaders who first repudiated the Chicago platform in order to replace it with a Populist platform, and then, without even the concession to decency of a wry-face, called out to the Republicans to help them give a Republican twist to the repudiated platform, should not be surprised when both their Populist and their Republican readers pool their issues, *thus endorsed*, and vote the enemies of Democracy into power!

It looks as if the Post had North Carolina in its far-off eye, sure enough.

Senator Adams, of Moore, is making a fine record in the Legislature.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Correspondence of the Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan'y 28, 1895.

The plans for redistricting Raleigh are already being arranged. A number of local republican politicians met last week, and appointed a committee to arrange this redistricting so as to put the city in their hands.

The following clipping will give a correct idea as to the plans of the fusionists and the proceedings in the legislature will show that their plans are being carried out to the letter. Senator Moody, a leading republican, in an interview gave the following information:

"There was appointed at the co operation caucus last week a special committee, composed of eight Senators and thirteen members of the House. The Senators are Cook, Sigmon, Fortune, Long, Fowler, Harwick, McClasky, and Moody. The caucus appointed as an advisory committee to this caucus committee Marion Butler, Harry Skinner, Richmond Pearson, Thomas R. Purnell, and Daniel L. Russell. This special committee is to consider all bills regarding the election law and county government questions. A committee outside of the caucus is appointed, to be known as the Committee on Elections and County Government, and it will present the bill which the caucus approves after the caucus has turned it over. The bills regarding these matters are not all in yet, and hence the committee will not be able to make its report before next Tuesday.

WILL BE LET ALONE.

"The univerity will be let alone, and so will all the other schools. While no caucus action has been taken on this specific point, yet what I tell you is substantially agreed on.

"The State Guard appropriation bill will be entirely taken away, but otherwise the Guard will be let alone.

"The Bureau of Labor Statistics will be consolidated with the Agricultural Department. The latter and the Agricultural and Mechanical College will be consolidated.

TO TAX ESTATES.

"A bill will be introduced and passed taxing estates, upon the death of owners, as follows: One thousand dollars or under, nothing; between $1,000 and $5,000, 1 per cent.; between $5,000 and $10,000, 2 per cent; between $10,000 and $25,000, 4 per cent.; between $25,000 and $50,000, 6 per cent.; over $50,000, 8 per cent. These taxes will be applied to the school fund, for the purpose of carrying out the provision of the Constitution which requires the schools to be open four months in the year.

"The superintendents of the three insane asylums will not be removed. There are charges made against the stewards of the Morganton and Goldsboro asylums; none against the steward of the asylum here. The charges alluded to are of partisanship, and if true, the stewards in question will be removed.

PARTISANSHIP.

"The penitentiary will be reorganized, so that the Democrats will have nothing to do with it. We charge that for twenty years they have used it for partisan purposes and patronage.

"The Railway Commission will be abolished, and then a new one created with the same number of members.

"As to the Atlantic and North Carolina railway, a bill is now in hand which will permit the men who now control it to step down and out and let new men of the Populist and Republican parties take control. We will so change the charter as to fit the conditions desired; in other words, so that the Legislature and not the Governor shall make appointments."

On Monday the 21st the legislature did not meet until 3 p. m. Committees reported to Senate the following bills: To relieve certain soldiers in the late war; to make railroads pay taxes as other corporations; to make legal rate of interest 6 per cent. Bills and resolutions: to provide for the study of music in public schools; to appoint a joint committee to look into the practicability of retrenchment in public expenses; bill to furnish shoes to inmates of State charitable institutions; bill requiring labelling of convict made goods; to amend insurance laws; the bill on legal rate of interest at 6 per cent called up a long debate, and upon motion final action was postponed. House: To promote and protect sheel-fish industry; to amend constitution so as to forbid free passes; to force the just and legal payment of debts of insolvents; a committee appointed to investigate the help needed by different officers of the General Assembly; fixing Solicitors fees in the matter of receivership in the estates of infants passed its second reading; to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, so as to relieve the Superior Court of petty cases; Mr. Ewart to ascertain number, and amount paid the employees of the legislature; this resolution was the outcome of the article in the News and Observer on Sunday charging this legislature with reckless extravagance. A published list of "laborers" showed that the expenses of this legislature exceeded those of the past by over $3,500. Only a few more were needed to give each member a valet. The Caucasian a few days later published a "doctored" list, and denied the charge.

Most important bills on Tuesday in the Senate were: To award the public printing by contract; to exempt iron furnaces and cotton mills from taxation if built by private corporations; to enlarge the jurisdiction of magistrates; to reduce salaries of State officers. A bill passed allowing a widow to draw during widowhood the pensions which her husband drew. Bill to regulate the rate of interest was tabled. A joint committee of 20 was appointed to investigate public expenses particularly in the agricultural department, the bureau of labor statistics, and the geological survey; a resolution appointing a joint committee of 26 on election laws and county government passed second reading. In the House the following bills were introduced: To aid public schools by local assessment; to repeal the law that gives laborers' liens priority over mortgages; to abolish an additional term of court for Edgecombe county; to allow special elections in Cleveland county on the question whether liquor should be manufactured or not; to establish a criminal court circuit for Rutherford, Henderson and Polk counties; to so amend the code that plaintiff or defendant in case a demurer is over ruled, can introduce further evidence. A bill passed making $50, the fee for the charter of all corporations save benevolent, educational and religious by the legislature. A bill also passed fixing the fees of Solicitors in the case of being receivers for infants. A bill to reduce the bond of the officers of Pitt county other than the sheriff was tabled.

Mr. William H. Worth was sworn in by Associate Justice Walter Clark as State Treasurer.

In the Senate on Wednesday: To protect the public against spurious Revenue; to prevent preferences by insolvent corporations; to prevent prize fighting in North Carolina; to validate deeds executed by corporations; the bill to repeal the law imposing merchant's purchase tax was tabled. A request from Mrs. Lily Devereux Blake, the well known advocate of Woman's Suffrage, asking for permission to address the Senate was granted. A bill to make May 30 (Federal Decoration Day) a legal holiday passed; also a bill amending the charter of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company; the bill to make 6 per cent legal interest, was discussed at great length. Several amendments were offered, to be voted down, finally the following substitute for the bill prepared by Cook of Warren was adopted, there being only two votes cast against it. It provides a 6 per cent rate for such time as interest may accrue and no more. Violations of this rate involves forfeiture of entire interest. The person who pays a greater amount of interest may recover twice the amount of interest paid by bringing action for debt. Such action must be begun two years after payment of indebtedness. House bills were as follows: To provide working convicts on Wilkes country roads; to change the method of drawing jurors, so that the sheriff and clerk of court, shall each September, from the tax lists, select the names of persons for jurors, from which list the jurors are to be drawn; to provide for the collection and display of the State's resources at Atlanta Exposition; to abolish the office of keeper of the Capitol and create the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings and grounds; to establish a new county out of part of Robeson; to reduce costs in criminal prosecutions; to amend the laws in regard to the adoption of certain school books; to restore to the tax lists, all lands on which taxes have not been paid for three years; to provide for the maintenance of the A. and M. College; to reduce pay of clerks and doorkeepers of the legislature from $5 to $4. Thursday in the Senate the bills were: To award public printing and binding to lowest bidder; to prevent any but chartered insurance companies from doing business in North Carolina; to incorporate the bank of Greensboro; to improve the public roads of the State by convict labor; to incorporate the town of Guilford College; the resolution in regard to investigating the case of Mrs. Pattie D. B. Arrington was withdrawn. Bills passed repealing the New Hanover stock law, and incorporating the bank of Edenton. House bills, &c. A petition for a State reformatory for youthful criminals; the committee on railroads made an unfavorable report on bill requiring the roads, to honor at any time, the unused part of an excursion ticket; to give to a number of counties the convict road law; to equalize taxation; to make the school tax 22 cents; to encourage the study of civil government in public schools; to repeal stock law in Edgecombe; to abolish days of grace; to limit the punishment of larceny in petty cases. The Granville contested election case came up, and Crews the negro fusionist was given the seat over Lyon the sitting democrat.

In the Senate on Friday bills were: to allow farmers to ship partridges and other game out of the State; to amend the act incorporating the Atlantic, Yanceyville & Danville railroad; to regulate the hours of labor in cotton mills; Senator Green, of Halifax, was sworn in; a bill passed regarding trial of title to public office, requiring contestant and contestee, to each give a bond of $200. There was strong discussion regarding charges made by Mrs. P. D. B. Arrington against lawyers and judges; some thought such charges should be investigated. Senator Carver, of Cumberland, favored an investigation, and created a sensation by saying he had suffered an injustice at the hands of Judge Seymour, who had been intimidated by a layman on the court house floor. The bill to regulate the forwarding of freight by railroads caused quite a debate. Senator Fowler, populist, of Sampson, wanted to make the railroads pay shippers $25 a day for each day freight was delayed. He said he desired to protect the small truck shippers of eastern North Carolina. An amendment was adopted making the penalty $10 a day for perishable freight and then the bill passed. In the House the bills were: to make fire insurance companies pay full value of the face of a policy; to provide for the election of the chief of the bureau of labor statistics, by the legislature, on joint ballot; to afford better protection from fire at the insane asylum here, and to equip the female department; to prevent the adulteration of candy; to establish a law for the sale of liquor in North Carolina; to regulate the hours of labor in factories making it 9 hours, no children under 14 to be employed. There was a long and heated debate on the new rules of the House, particularly the rule which allows the vote of a majority, to suspend the rules so as to vote twice on a bill the same day. Heretofore a two-thirds vote was necessary. Finally the new rules were adopted by a strictly party vote, democrats voting no. Mr. French tried to saddle Speaker Walser with some obnoxious rulings, but Mr. Walser declines to shoulder those rulings.

The principal new bills in the Senate on Saturday were: To give the Farmer's Alliance the same privileges regarding insurance, as are possessed by other benevolent societies; to incorporate the Charlotte and Mecklenburg railway company; to require an examination of all teachers in public schools; to regulate the appropriation to the State University; to regulate the employment of labor. Bills passed allowing an increase of taxation for Charlotte's public schools. Bills to provide for vocal music in public schools was tabled. There was a long debate on eligibility of school committeemen, this being on Moody's amendment that one member be a lady. This was lost 18 to 24 and the bill was tabled. In the House were the following bills: to restore Mitchell county to the 9th Congressional District; to provide for the distribution of all school funds, by the state board of education among all the counties upon the basis of school population: To perpetuate court records: to allow punitive and not actual damages in cases of railway accidents. Bills passed to pay to ex Sheriff Sutton, of Bladen county, $1,900 which he paid as penalty for not collecting taxes by a certain date. To amend the charter of the Farmer's Mutual Fire and Stock Insurance Company of Greensboro, so as to allow it to have a separate branch in each county. To allow the Murfresboro railway to extend its main line to the Chowan river: to change the time of holding fall term of court in 10th district; to better protect drinking water from pollution: to allow the people of Mitchell county to vote on the question of local assessments in aid of public schools. There was some little discussion of a bill to appropriate $3,340 for the equipment of the new building for females at the asylum. This bill was unanimously approved by the committee on asylums, which reported that if the building was furnished 40 patients now sleeping in hallways could be put in there, and 75 more females admitted. The bill passed. Bills to repeal section 14 of the constitution, and requiring railroads to redeem unused portions of excursion tickets were tabled, also a resolution in favor of the election of senators by the people. The bill to create Scotland county out of part of Richmond county was made special order for Tuesday.

A number of local politicians here have met and arranged to have the city redistricted.

Mr. Josephus Daniels has taken personal charge of the News and Observer. His resignation was only sent in to Secretary Hoke Smith on the 23rd. It was reported that Mr. Barnes, of Wilson, had been appointed his successor, but that seems to have been premature, and Mr. Wormer, of Georgia, will probably be appointed.

Letters have been received here by members of the legislature urging that the Bureau of Labor Statistics be not abolished and speaking of Mr. Lacy, the commissioner of that Bureau, in high terms.

Those who are working against the appropriation to the University say the republican caucus decision will amount to but little, as the populists are not bound by their action.

There is a bill before the legistature to require the State Board of Medical Examiners to grant license to physicians regularly licensed in other States. The N. C. Medical Journal says editorially that this bill should be tabled, that its passage would be one of the greatest disasters that could befall the State, and urges the physicians, and all who have the State's welfare at heart, and who wish only competent physicians licensed, to use every effort to have this bill killed.

The State Temperance Association was held here last week, and a bill prepared on the Mississippi plan to be presented to the legislature.

There are plans on foot to start a State Horticultural farm at Southern Pines.

The Confederate monument is progressing. The Shaft—35 feet high will probably be put on this week. The base is ready for it.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Whereas, organization and unity of action are indispensable to the full protection and development of the commercial and manufacturing interests of Fayetteville; to the collection and preservation of statistical information connected with these pursuits; to promote just and equitable principles in trade; to establish uniformity in the commercial usages of the city; to settle differences speedily and without litigation, and to promote the general progress and prosperity of the community—

Therefore, the members of this Chamber do adopt and agree to be governed by the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

The name shall be "The Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce."

ARTICLE II.

Election of Members, Dues, &c.

All elections to membership in the Chamber shall be by the Board of Directors, at any of their meetings, and by voting *viva voce*. Any individual, firm, or corporation in the city of Fayetteville or its vicinity may become a member of this Chamber, but no firm or corporation shall have more than one vote. The membership fee of each member shall be $1.00 payable on admission, and he shall pay 25 cents monthly thereafter.

ARTICLE III.

Meetings of the Chamber.

Annual meetings of the Chamber shall be held on the third Thursday in January. Quarterly meetings on the second Thursday in January, April, July and October in each year; and special meetings may be called by the President (or any officer acting in his stead) whenever, in his opinion, occasion may require, or whenever he may be required so to do by any three members in writing; provided, that when a special meeting is called, the object there of shall be stated in the notice given by the Secretary, and no other business shall be transacted at such special meeting except by the consent of two-thirds of those present at said meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers.

SEC. 1. The officers of the Chamber shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, and six Directors—the President and Vice-Presidents being *ex officio* members of the Board of Directors—all of whom shall be chosen at the annual meetings and for a term of one year each.

Quorum, &c.

SEC. 2. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum of the Board, and in the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents the Board shall have power to appoint a President *pro tempore*.

President.

SEC. 3. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Chamber and of the Board of Directors; conduct its correspondence and intercourse with other Associations, and exercise general supervision over its affairs.

Secretary and Treasurer.

SEC. 4. The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep an accurate record of the transactions of the Chamber and of the Board of Directors. He shall read the minutes, report the proceedings of the Committee on Arbitration, and such other communications as he may receive to the Chamber and Board, and generally perform such duties as usually pertain to the office of Secretary, or as may be from time to time prescribed by the Chamber, or the Board. In his capacity as Treasurer, he shall collect and have charge of all moneys of the Association, and disburse the same when approved of by the President (or any officer acting in his stead). He shall report all receipts and expenditures at each annual meeting of the Chamber. All moneys in his hands shall be deposited by him in such depository as may be selected by the Board. He shall receive such salary as shall be fixed by the Board.

ARTICLE V.

Committee on Arbitration.

SEC. 1. The President (with the approval of the Board of Director-) shall annually appoint (from the Board or Chamber or from both) a committee of five, to be styled the "Committee of Arbitration."

Duties on submission.

SEC. 2. The Committee of Arbitration (or any three of them) shall hear and determine any matter of controversy between members of the Chamber, or between a member of the Chamber and any other person, firm of corporation not a member, which may, by consent of the parties to such controversy, be submitted for their decision. In all such cases the parties shall notify the Secretary, leave with him a general statement of their case in writing, and sign an agreement to abide by the decision of the committee.

Award.

SEC. 3. The Committee of Arbitration shall render their award in writing, which shall be recorded by the Secretary in a book kept by him for that purpose, and a copy shall be furnished by him to each of the parties interested within five days from the time the decision is rendered.

Costs.

SEC. 4. The fees paid for arbitration shall be fixed by the Board of Directors, and assessed equally upon the parties to the case, and paid to the Treasurer for the use of the Chamber.

Reports of Cases.

SEC. 5. Whenever a report of a case which has been investigated by said committee is to be sent abroad, it shall be signed by the committee, attested by the President or Vice President and the Secretary, and have the seal of the Chamber affixed thereto.

Witnesses

SEC. 6. No member of the Chamber shall refuse to give testimony before the Committee of Arbitration, when notified by the Secretary that his evidence is required, and of the time and place of the meeting of the committee, on pain of expulsion, without a satisfactory excuse for such refusal.

ARTICLE VI.

Funds of the Chamber.

The funds of the Chamber shall always be subject to the control of the Board of Directors, but they shall have no power to enter into any contract binding upon the members beyond the amount of the funds in the hands of the Treasurer.

ARTICLE VII.

Vacancies, Fines and Penalties.

The Board of Officers and Directors shall fill all vacancies in the Board of Officers and Directors occurring during the year (which vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired terms); shall have power to make by-laws and regulations for the government of the Chamber and Board and annex reasonable pecuniary fines as a penalty for any breach thereof; also to appoint proper agents and special committees, and do all such other acts as appertain to the Chamber of Commerce and its work within the scope of the provisions contained in the charter of said Chamber.

ARTICLE VIII.

Order of Business of the Chamber.

The order of business at the annual or quarterly meetings shall be as follows:

1. Call of the roll of members.
2. Reading minutes of preceding meeting.
3. Report of Committee of Arbitration.
4. Report of other committees.
5. Report of Board of Directors.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.

ARTICLE IX.

Appointment of Standing Committees.

The President shall annually appoint from the Board and Chamber (or from either or both) the following standing committees, consisting of three members each, viz:

First—Committee on Manufactures and Business Enterprises.

Second—Committee on Trade and Freight.

Third—Committee on Information and Statistics.

To whom, unless otherwise directed, all appropriate matters shall be referred and reported on before final action by the Board.

ARTICLE X.

Seal.

The Board of Directors shall have prepared, and adopt for its use and that of the Chamber, a proper seal, which shall be kept by the Secretary and by him affixed to all official communications of the Chamber and Board.

ARTICLE XI.

Amendments, &c.

This Constitution shall be in force from and after its passage, and any motion to alter or amend it shall be made in writing at either an annual or quarterly meeting, and if seconded, shall be reported by the Secretary and laid over until the next meeting, which may be either one of the regular meetings or a special meeting called for the purpose of considering said amendment or amendments.

BY-LAWS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Presiding Officer and When He Can Vote.

I. At all meetings of the Chamber and Board of Directors the President shall preside, or, in his absence, the Vice-Presidents, in the order of their rank; or in the absence of the President and both of the Vice-Presidents, a President *pro tempore*, appointed by the Chamber or Board. The presiding officer shall only vote in case of a tie vote.

Parliamentary Rules Governing Proceedings.

II. The rules of parliamentary proceedings shall prevail in meetings of the Chamber and Board except as otherwise provided in these By-Laws.

How Yeas and Nays Called and Previous Question Ordered.

III. The yeas and nays upon any question may be called for and entered on the Minutes at the request of any two members, and the previous question may be ordered by the vote of a majority of the members present.

Order of Business.

IV. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Call of the roll.
2. Reading Minutes of preceding meeting.
3. Elections to supply vacancies.
4. Report of the Committee on Arbitration.
5. Reports of other Standing Committees.
6. Reports of Special Committees.
7. Unfinished business.
8. Resolutions and other new business.

Resolutions Put in Writing and Furnished Chairmen of Committees.

V. All resolutions shall be put in writing before being considered; when referred to a committee, the Secretary shall furnish the chairman of such committee with a copy, certified by him.

Fines for Absence of Members of Board, &c.

VI. Absence from the roll-call at the meetings of the Board, without a valid excuse being given, shall subject the absentee to a fine of fifty cents, which shall be recorded by the Secretary and Treasurer in the Minutes and collected by him, but may be returned by order of the Board for good cause thereafter shown.

How Members Address the Chair, &c.

VII. Members shall rise when addressing the Chair, and no member shall speak more than twice on the same subject, except by special consent of the Chamber or Board.

Meetings of the Board—When and Where Held, &c.

VIII. There shall be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber on the third Thursday in each month, at such hour and at such place as may, by resolution of the Board, be fixed on from time to time. And special meetings may be called by the President (or any officer acting in his stead) whenever, in his opinion, occasion may require, or whenever he may be requested in writing to do so by any two members. *Provided*, that when a special meeting is called the object of it shall be stated in the notice given thereof by the Secretary, and no other business shall be transacted at such special meeting except by the consent of two thirds of those present at such meeting.

Elections.

IX. All elections for officers and for members of the Board shall be by ballot, and all elections to fill vacancies shall be for the unexpired term of the predecessor in the office made vacant.

Reports of Committees.

X. Whenever any matter is referred to a committee, either by the Chamber or the Board, it shall be reported on at the next meeting of the body from which it was sent, unless some other time be fixed on for the report, or unless it be found to be impracticable to make a report to such next meeting or other time that may be fixed on. All such reports from committees shall be in writing, signed by the chairman, or acting chairman, and shall be spread on the Minutes of the Chamber or Board, properly indexed, and the originals and accompanying documents endorsed and filed among the archives of the Chamber.

Amendments of By Laws—Suspension of Rules.

XI. These By-Laws may be amended only by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Directors of the Chamber, and at one of its regular monthly meetings; but any of them may be suspended by a vote of three-fifths of those present at any meeting, either of the Chamber or the Board.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

New Spring Goods!

ROSE & LEAK

—ARE DAILY RECEIVING—

New and Desirable Goods

FOR THEIR SPRING TRADE.

☞ AND WHILE THEY CAN NO LONGER OFFER *EVERY ARTICLE* IN THEIR STOCK

At Absolute Cost,

and for less, as they have been doing for a limited time—still they exhibit many

DESIRABLE GOODS

AT COST,

(AND IN SOME INSTANCES FOR *LESS THAN COST*) SUCH AS

Dress Goods, Carpets,
Pants Cloth, Fruit of the Loom,
Ribbons, Shoes, &c.

These goods comprise the largest part of Rose & Leak's stock, and are very desirable.

Respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

RAMBLERS FOR 1895,

One Hundred Dollars.

"QUITE THE THING."

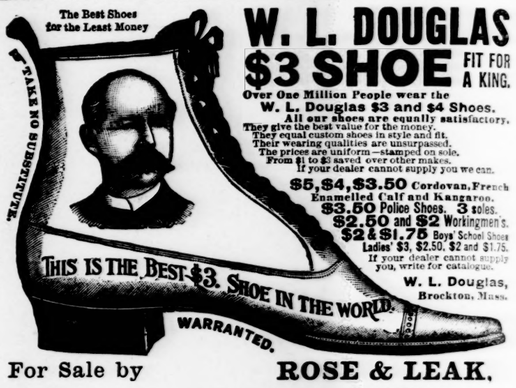
It is good form to Ride a Rambler Bicycle

"STYLISH;" "EASY RUNNING;" "HIGHEST GRADE MADE."

THE ABOVE TERMS APPLY TO '95 RAMBLERS.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE NEW STYLES. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

A. J PEMBERTON & CO.


The Best Shoes for the Least Money
W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.
Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 and $4 Shoes.
All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.
$5,$4,$3.50 Cordovan, French Enamelled Calf and Kangaroo.
$3.50 Police Shoes, 3 soles.
$2.50 and $2 Workingmen's.
$2 & $1.75 Boys' School Shoes
Ladies' $3, $2.50, $2 and $1.75.
If your dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue.
W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.
THIS IS THE BEST $3. SHOE IN THE WORLD.
WARRANTED.

For Sale by ROSE & LEAK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

Received Daily at Sheetz's Furniture Store

PLUSH AND WILLOW ROCKERS.

Pictures and Easels, Blacking Cases.
Cabinets, Sideboards.

Lounges and Wardrobes.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Don't fail to see our stock before you buy.

Respectfully,

S. SHEETZ & SONS.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

INSURANCE.

WALTER WATSON,

ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, AND HORSE SHOE NAILS.
GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES, PUMPS AND PUMP FITTINGS.
ROPES AND TWINES, MACHINE AND CARRIAGE BOLTS.
SAW MILL AND GINNERS' SUPPLIES, WAGON, CART AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS.
WELL BUCKETS AND CHAINS, PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTINGS,

SECOND HAND GINS AND PRESSES FOR SALE CHEAP,

AND ALL SHELF HARDWARE USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS

HARDWARE STORE.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols a Specialty.

MY SHOPS ARE ALWAYS OPEN FOR REPAIRING

Guns, Pistols, Locks, &c., &c.

WALTER WATSON.

☞ Write for Catalogue of Guns, Pistols, &c.

FOR SALE.

—ALL OF MY—

REAL ESTATE

IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

—AND IN THE—

CITY of FAYETTEVILLE,

IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR SALE.

A. G. BRADY,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

12--6--94 tf

H. H. H.

WE HAVE

10 Cook Stoves,

2 Good Corn Shellers,

We will exchange for Corn, Peas or N. C. Bacon between now and 1st January, 1895.

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

LIME, HAIR AND NAILS.

Builders will do well to see us.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK.

9--27--94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts

NOTICE.

W. M. THOMAS, who is well known to the Grocery trade of this city, would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that he has accepted a position with Mr. E. L. Clark, Wholesale and Retail Grocer and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, &c., where he would be glad to see his old friends and former customers. He guarantees politeness, fair dealing and lowest possible prices. Call and see him before buying elsewhere.

1--10--95 tf

Government Sale.

By virtue of certain distraint warrants issued by F. M. Simmons, Collector of 4th District of N. C., I have this 12th day of January, 1895, levied on 8 barrels of Corn Whisky, Copper Still, Worm, Cap and Pipe, the property of E. D. Kelley, for Taxes and Assessments, and will sell said property at public auction, at Buffalo Depot in Quewhiffle Township, Cumberland County, on Saturday, the 2nd day of Febrnary, 1895, at 12 M.

W. C. TROY, Deputy Collector,
for F. M. Simmons, Collector.

1-17-95

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 31, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a lined.

☞ The sum of not less than five cents per line will be charged for "cards of thanks," "resolutions of respect" and obituary poetry. also for obituary notices other than those which the editor himself shall give as a matter of news.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

Schedule of Mails at Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

	Arrival.	Departure.	Clo'g of Mails.
On A. C. L.			
North Bound,	10:25 a m	10:27 a m	9:57
North Bound,	9:30 p m	9:30 p m	9:00 p m
South Bound,	4:35 p m	4:35 p m	4:05 p m
South Bound,	12:51 a m	12:51 a m	9:00 p m
C. F. & Y. V. R. R.			
North Bound,	10:10 a m	10:27 a m	9:57 a m
South Bound,	4:25 p m	4:40 p m	4:15 p m
Bennett'le Div	9:55 a m	4:50 p m	4:20 p m
River Line,	Thurs & Sat.	Mon & Wed	
From Wil'g'n	4:00 p m	8:00 a m	7:30 a m
Star Routes,	Wed & Sat	Tues & Fri	
Manly Mail,	6:00 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m
	Tuesday & Fri	Wed & Sat	
Lillington,	6:00 p m	6:00 a m	5:30 a m
	Tues, Thurs, Sat,	Tues, Thurs, Sat	
Edonia,	7:30 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m

B. H. HENDERSON, P. M.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TUTT'S LIVER PILLS.
JAMES H. JOHNSON—For Rent.
MRS. M. J. PEMBERTON—Notice.
ROSE & LEAK—New Spring Goods.
FRANK THORNTON—Ten Days Only.
J. R. WILLIAMS, J. A. MOORE—New Firm.
WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R.—Change of Schedule—4th page.
CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY—Change of Schedule—4th Page.

Mr. S. G. Ayer's little son, Sam, fell and sustained an ugly cut on his forehead while at play last Saturday.

Mr. J. R. McDuffie, of Johnston Station, Georgia, our venerable friend, and brother of Dr. W. C. McDuffie, got overheated at a fire a short time ago, and since has been an invalid from vertigo.

The Wilmington Messenger of Tuesday says: General Freight and Passenger Agent W. E. Kyle, of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, one of the most popular railroad men in the South, has been here since Sunday.

Sheriff Smith carried two convicts, the fruit of last week's court, to the penitentiary on Monday: Henry King, to serve one year for obtaining goods from W. G. Clark under false pretences, and a negro woman the same term for larceny.

Messrs. J. R. Williams and J. A. Moore, two of the most popular and progressive young men in Fayetteville, have associated themselves in business under the name J. R. Williams & Co. They will conduct a brokerage and general insurance business.

Mr. E. L. Clark contemplates building a hotel and store rooms across the tracks from the new depot to be built by the Coast Line. Capt. Taylor, Road Master of the Coast Line, is occupying the wooden houses now standing on the site for the hotel.

Mrs. George Rosenthal and family leave to-night on the A. C. L. for New York city, where they will make their future home The departure of this charming family is a source of regret to the whole community, amongst whom they have lived so long. We wish them prosperity and happiness in their future home.

Capt. Sam. Skinner, of Wilmington, arrived in the city Monday, and is now engaged with a large force in floating the Hurt. He is having a marine railway built to the water's edge, and after being placed in a cradle the Hurt will be railroaded into the river. He says the Hurt will be floating on the river as sound as she ever was in from five to six weeks.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company, on account of the Annual Meeting National Farmers Alliance at Raleigh, February 5th to 8th, will sell low rate round trip tickets to Fayetteville, Sanford and Greensboro, and from competitive points to Raleigh as follows: From Fayetteville $4.00; Greensboro $4.05; Maxton $5.45; Wilmington $6.55.

Ed. Lomax, charged with the shooting of Tobe Brown last August, and against whom there are also several charges of larceny, was captured by officer Maultsby yesterday morning just as he was about to leave on a freight train. He is said to be a very slick criminal and has been in and out of this city numerous times without being detected.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the OBSERVER offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should a newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the OBSERVER not stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

"Florida on Wheels".

A handsome car containing an exhibition of the products and resources of Florida, and which has been travelling all over the United States, arrived in this city on last Friday, and was visited by a large number of persons until its departure Saturday night. It is certainly what it was intended to be, a grand advertisement for Florida, and will, without doubt, prove of much benefit to that State.

The Export of Egypt Coal.

When a few public spirited gentlemen in this city, 'way back in the fifties, subscribed a hundred thousand dollars to start the building of the Western Railroad, their immediate objective point was the Egypt Coal Fields of Deep River in Chatham Their chief reliance was upon the reports of Dr. Emmons, State Geologist, who declared that the coal was in great abundance and would prove to be of fine quality if properly mined. Against this was the depreciative view of Dr. Mitchell, of the University, whose estimate was gleefully quoted by the enemies of Fayetteville (which in this matter asked no State aid) in order if possible to break down the project. Those were days when the antagonisms of communities found violent expression. They are happily past, and all of us have learned to rejoice in whatever, in any part of the State, tends to the benefit of our common Carolinian mother.

The war came on, finding the road—after all manner of vicissitudes, on the one hand, and patriotic sacrifices of citizens, on the other—completed to McIver's in the edge of Chatham and Moore. During the war it was built the two or three miles further which carried it to Egypt. The coal was used at the arsenal here, by private families in grates, and by sundry manufacturers in town; and, under the Presidency of Mr. C. B. Mallett, somewhat elaborate coal shutes were constructed at the river and the coal transported to Wilmington for the blockade runners. After the war, better coals repressed the use of that from Egypt, and the mines were eventually abandoned. In the past few years they have been re-opened by Mr. S. A. Heneszey, of Philadelphia. Recently, he and Mr. A. S. Langdon, of that city, have organized the Langdon-Heneszey Coal Company with a capital of $1,000,000.

The development of the C. F. & Y. V. system from the Western Railroad as a basis, is matter of recent history. Now, we learn from the Wilmington papers that extensive docks and coal shutes are being constructed at the Company's terminus at Point Peter, and that the business of exporting coal to South America and the West Indies will be entered upon, in the course of a month, on a large scale.

All this means a great deal for the coal company, for the railway and for Wilmington, and our people cordially wish all three the realization of their highest expectations.

Passenger Train Robberies.

Following is a record of passenger train robberies in the United States during the past five years, showing a total of 104 "hold ups," which resulted in the loss of twenty-seven lives and serious injury to the same number of people:

Year.	No. of "Hold Ups."
1890,	Twelve.
1891,	Sixteen.
1892,	Sixteen.
1893,	Thirty-Three.
1894,	Thirty-Seven.

Total Number of Trains "Held Up,"	104
Total Number Lives Lost,	27
Total Number People Injured,	27

This data was compiled by the Express Gazette at Cincinnati, Ohio, and at the request of Mr. W. J. Crosswell, Superintendent of the Atlantic Division of the Southern Express Company, in Wilmington, we give it to the public in the hope that attention being directed to the appalling list of outrages committed will aid in securing national legislation upon the subject.

An amendment to the revised statutes of the United States has already been introduced in the Senate by Senator Butler, of South Carolina, for that purpose.

The Chamber of Commerce.

The following officers of the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce were elected at the meeting Monday:

President—A. H. Slocomb.

Vice-Presidents—J. D. McNeill and E. J. Hale.

Secretary and Treasurer—H. R. Horne.

Board of Directors—A. H. Slocomb, J. D. McNeill, E. J. Hale, Charles Haigh, A. E. Rankin, B. E. Sedberry, A. S. Huske, A. A. McKethan, and W. S. Cook.

The President announced that he would appoint the several committees in a day or two.

Those persons who have expressed their intention to join the Chamber of Commerce and all other good citizens who are disposed to lend a helping hand, are requested to sign the roll which may be found at Horne's Drug Store. This is important as the President wishes a full list of members from which to select the committees. A correct copy of the Constitution and By-Laws, as adopted, will be found in another column.

The Thompson-Shaw Contest.

Mr. Clerk of the Court Cyrus Murphy and Mr. Attorney-at-law, S. H. MacRae, acting as Commissioners for the contestant and contestee respectively to take testimony in the contested eleetion case of Cyrus Thompson versus John G. Shaw, who holds the certificate of election as Congressmen-eleet to the 54th Congress from this district, began work under their commissions, at the county Court House in this city, on Monday. The point involved is chiefly, and practically altogether, the vote of Cross Creek Township, in which Mr. Shaw's plurality over Dr. Thompson was 1,115. A great number of witnesses have been summoned, several hundred we believe, and the investigation bids fair to continue for several months. Dr. Thompson's case is conducted by Col. Thomas H. Sutton; Mr. Shaw's by Messrs. Ralph P. Buxton, Geo. M. Rose, and H. L. Cook.

Cameron Acquitted.

The Grand Jury having found a true bill against John Cameron for the killing of George Brewer, at Manchester, an account of which was published in last week's OBSERVER, a jury was secured on Saturday, and after arguments of counse lasting several hours, the jury retired about 4 o'clock in the evening, returning soon afterwards with a verdict of not guilty. Upon the announcement of the verdict, Cameron seemed little moved, evidently, confidently expecting such a verdict.

Marriage of Miss Jane Hicks.

Wednesday evening of last week Faison was the scene of one of the most fashionable weddings in its history. Mr. Claudius C. Phillips, of New York, was united in marriage to Miss Janie McIver, youngest daughter of Capt. L. T. Hicks. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Mr. McIntyre, took place in the Presbyterian Church, the decorations of which are said to have been exceedingly beautiful and artistic. Conspicuous among them was the monogram H. P. wrought in evergreens in the centre of the apse. The bride is well known and very popular in Fayetteville, and she has the best wishes and congratulations of this whole community. We get the following from the Wilmington Messenger.

The wedding march was grandly rendered by Mrs. B. B. Witherington, sister of the bride, and while the tones were sweetly ringing from the organ, Mr. J. Walters Martin, of Norfolk, Va., entering from the vestibule, proceeded down the right aisle, while in the left aisle marched Mr. R. D. Wilkinson, of Norfolk, Va., followed alternately by Mr. S. S. Cartwright, of Elizabeth City, N. C., Mr. F. E. Wilcox, of Norfolk, Va., Mr. I. F. Faison, of Faison, N. C., Mr. R. D. Hill, of Faison, N. C., Mr. Frank Meyers, of Wilmington, N. C., Mr. I. F. Hicks, of Faison, N. C.

The gentlemen were in full dress, wearing boutonnieres of white carnations. In the same order followed the bridesmaids, Miss Barbara Isler, of Goldsboro, N. C.; Miss Isabelle Fairley, of Manchester, N. C.; Miss Sallie Eley, of Smithfield, Va.; Miss Janie McDiarmid, of Manchester, N. C.; Miss Frankie Hines, of Faison, N. C.; Miss Sallie Hicks, of Goldsboro, N. C.; and Miss Sallie Hill, of Faison, N. C. The bridesmaids were attired in white silk, carrying American beauty roses. Immediately preceding the maid of honor came Master Hicks Williams, dressed in blue velvet, as page. The maid of honor, Miss Nyda Hicks, sister of the bride, was gowned in cream silk and pearls, carrying Marechal Neil roses. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in ivory-white satin and chiffon, en train, the tulle veil being fastened back by a diamond sunburst, gift of the groom's father. * *

As the bride, leaning on the arm of her father, approached the altar, the groom, with Mr. George B. Henneberry, of Norfolk, Va., as best man, entered from the chancel.

After the solemn words were spoken that made them man and wife, the bridal party passed from the church to the home of the bride where an elegant reception was held. Music by the Italian band added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

The presents were numerous and handsome, conspicuous among them being a beautiful watch, enameled in blue, set with diamonds and rubies, a gift of the groom's brother.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Phillips took the 9 o'clock train for an extended tour South.

Among the visitors was Col. J. J. Phillips, of New York, Mr. Sam'l Lloyd, of Norfolk, Va., Mrs. E. W. Oakes, of Boston, Mrs. R. W. Hicks, of Wilmington, Mr. J. K. Williams, of Wilmington, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hamel, of New York, Mr. W. D. Underhill, of New York, Mr. Jas. C. McDiarmid, of Norfolk, and Miss M. E. Stewart, of Boston.

Wm. West Captured.

Wm. West, one of the supposed slayers of Frank Newell, was captured near Dillon, S. C., Wednesday night of last week, by E. E. Gorham and Chief of Police Flowers. Upon information Mr. Gorham visited Dillon and locating West in a small house on the outskirts of the town, telegraphed to this city for Capt. Flowers. Capt. Flowers arrived Wednesday night, and accompanied by Mr. Gorham and a Dillon police officer, immediately set out for the house, which was occupied by a colored man, Wright Smith, said to be a relative of West. When the officers entered, West who was sitting before the fire talking to Smith, sprang up and made a movement as if to escape, but changing his mind, he allowed himself to be handcuffed, and expressed his willingness to accompany the officers across the border without requisition papers. He was brought to this city Thursday and lodged in jail.

Wm. West and his son John were indicted by a grand jury for the killing of Frank Newell near Branson's creek over a year ago. They both made their escape, but subsequently the younger West gave himself up and was in the county jail awaiting trial, when he escaped, for the second time, during the great jail delivery of nearly a year ago. He has not been heard of since.

Capt. Flowers and Mr. Gorham get the one hundred dollars reward offered by the Governor.

Shot from Ambush.

William Graddy, the 15 year old son of Claybourn Graddy, colored, was shot Saturday night by an unknown person and seriously wounded. Graddy and five companions, all colored, were sttting around a fire, left by tramps, in Ray's meadow near the gas works, the favorite resting place for "gentlemen of the road," making connection between the C. F. & Y. V. and A. C. L. trains, when a pistol was fired from the direction of a box car on a side track, striking Graddy, who had just risen to his feet, just below the left shoulder, the ball ranging downwards and lodging in his bowels. Several of the boys saw the flash from the pistol, but nothing more. Medical aid was immediately summoned and the boy was removed to his home on Hillsboro street, where he now lies in a critical condition. A thorough search was made for the perpetrator of this mysterious outrage, but without success. Graddy's parents say the boy had no enemies, and that they are at a loss to account for the shooting. It was probably the work of some drunken tramp.

Couldn't Stand It.

A right amusing thing was the outcome of a Magistrate's trial in this city the other day. A well to-do colored farmer who was tried for some petty offence and ordered to pay costs, amounting to three or four dollars, by the magistrates, flatly refused to pay a cent, saying he would go to jail first, and that he did not mind that much, as it would give him a good rest till it was time to get ready for planting his crop. So he was taken to jail and spent the night; but that night was enough for him, for next morning he paid the fine, saying he believed he liked the fresh air of the country better.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railroad has received two large new freight engines.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Jackson L. Prior was at home Sunday.

Mr. A. H. Slocomb is in Raleigh on business.

Major T. C. Badham, of Edenton, is in the city.

Miss Rebecca Haigh is on a visit to Miss Margaret Hinsdale in Raleigh.

Mr. Alex Sessoms, of Hope Mills, was a welcome visitor in the city Wednesday.

Mr. Arthur C. White, a popular young commercial traveller, spent Sunday in the city.

Mrs. E. L. Clark went to Swann's Station Saturday to make a brief visit to relatives.

Mr. Nash Bunting, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is convalescing we are glad to report.

Mr. Jno. H. Anderson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., representing Teft, Weller & Co., is a welcome visitor in the city.

Mrs. Laura Baker and her daughter, Miss May, are visiting Mrs. Baker's sister, Mrs. William Tillinghast, on Havmount.

Mr. J. L. Abbott, formerly manager of of the Steam Laundry in this city, but now connected with the Wilmington Laundry, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Timmerman, who sang so touchingly at the funeral of Mr. W. H. Atkinson, and again at later services in the Baptist church, has returned to Columbia, S. C.

A Fiery Horse Kills Himself.

On Monday evening last a horse driven to a cart by a colored man, owned by Mr. Frank Maultsby, became frightened in front of the Military Academy, and while rearing and plunging broke a shaft, the part remaining being driven into his stomach by the impetus of the cart. The horse, after a few desperate struggles, shortly died from loss of blood. He was one of the many Oregon horses recently sold here, and was a wild Western horse indeed.

A Fayetteville Favorite, too.

Mr. Henry W. Cowan, says the Raleigh News, who retired from the position of chief clerk in the Treasury last week, is confined to his room by a case of grippe. "He was better yesterday, and will be out in a day or two. Mr. Cowan has held a responsible position in the treasury under three State Treasurers, and even when a very young man showed that he possessed ability of a high order. It whatever business he shall engage, the good wishes of his many friends will follow him."

Where the Nonpareil of the Nola Chucky got his Shoes.

Senator Carver, of Cumberland, says the Raleigh News, has fallen heir to Senator Pritchard's old shoe strings. "They are porpoise hide strings, wire tipped, and carefully embalmed in a tin box. The Senator from Cumberland highly prizes this souvenir, which was given him at his request, and will send it to the Hope Mills Club, of which he is a member, to be filed in the archives of that organization. Senator Pritchard's shoes are a gift from Senator Carver."

State Colored Normal School.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 25, '95.

To the Board of Managers of State Normal School:

GENTLEMEN—I present you herewith my report for the school month ending Jan'y 25th, 1895.

Number of students enrolled: Males 40; females 61; total 101; the daily average attendance was 86. The general deportment and scholarship of the students have been good.

The following have their names on the "Roll of Honor" for meritorious conduct, viz:

Maggie Williams, S. H. Owens, Wm. McDaniel, R. D. Drake, Isaac Manuel, A. N. Seurlock, W. S. Kelly, Chas. Carver.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. WILLIAMS,
Principal.

Lumber Bridge News.

The lyceum recently organized is growing in popularity and usefulness.

Despite the bad weather the pupils of the Lumber Bridge High School have been unusually punctual during the past month. The following were especially commended: Misses Fodie C. Malloy, Nelia Shaw, Treva Malloy, Mary Alice Jackson, Emma Currie, and Allie Malloy, and Cleaveland Jackson, Leslie McNair and Charlie McNair.

Your county is well represented by the following: F. L. Blue, Don McDougald, R. H. Dye, Nathaniel McArthur, Kyle Pemberton, Emmett Pemberton and W. J. McNaughton, more recently of Augusta, Georgia.

Mrs. Dr. Hughes, of Shannon, received a telegram a few days ago stating that her son, Dr. Archie McKinnon, of Chadbourn, Columbus Co., was critically ill.

One of our oldest inhabitants, Mr. Hector McNeill, of Red Springs, died last week.

Miss Marion McArthur, of Cumberland, a pupil in the school here last year, accompanied by her little sister Bessie, spent several days with friends and relatives.

Poor Digestion

Leads to nervousness, fretfulness, peevishness, chronic Dyspepsia and great misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives a relish to food. It makes pure blood and gives healthy action to all the organs of the body. Take Hood's, for Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c.

ARE YOU BANKRUPT in health, constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so,

NEVER DESPAIR

Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you. For sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver, constipation, biliousness and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills an absolute cure.

A Bad Condition

We have before called attention to a great calamity threatening the people of the South. There is ground for this fear. In no section of the country is there greater need for Liver Medicines than in the South, and this has encouraged unscrupulous persons to take advantage of people's misery and offer them all sorts of stuff as a cure-all for Liver troubles. Their crime is greater because they must have accomplices to help them in their nefarious work. Their preparations are sold to the druggists at a low price. And the big profit to the druggist is the road by which they reach the public. Druggists of high honor will not be a party to such an outrage. Beware of any dealer who tells you that any Liver Medicine is just the same, or as good as Simmons Liver Regulator, put up by J. H. Zeilin & Co. You know it by the Red Z on the package. These preparations are not the same, nor as good. Stick to the Old Friend. Your health and life should be worth something to you.

Warning to Young Men.

How many young men bankrupt their constitutions, squander their vitality and ruin their health by pernicious practices generally contracted through ignorance. Nervous exhaustion, debility, dullness of mental faculties, impaired memory, low spirits, morose or irritable temper, fear of impending calamity, and a thousand and one are the derangements of mind and body which result from such indiscretions. Epilepsy, paralysis, softening of the brain and dread insanity are not unfrequently the result of indiscreet and unnatural habits, contracted in youth, through ignorance of their destructive character, and persisted in until the constitution is wrecked! Such unfortunates are surely entitled to the tender sympathy, the noblest efforts and the best skill of the medical profession. To reach, reclaim and whenever possible to restore such sufferers to health and happiness, is the aim of an association of medical gentlemen, who, having had a vast experience in the treatment of the class of maladies herein hinted at, have prepared a scientific treatise, written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability of such diseases. The World's Dispensary Medical Association, of 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., will, on receipt of this notice enclosed with ten cents for postage, mail, secure from observation in plain sealed envelope, a copy of this useful work which should be read by not only every young man in the land, but also by every parent, guardian and teacher having the care of the young.

Endorsed as the Best Remedy.

August A. Klages, 810 St. Charles street, Baltimore, Md., writes: "From my youth I suffered from a poisonous taint in my blood. My face and body were continuously affected with eruptions and sores. I am now forty-two years of age, and have been treated in Germany and America, but no remedy overcame the trouble until I used Botanic Blood Balm. My skin is now clear, smooth and healthy, and I consider the poison permanently driven from my blood. I endorse it as the best remedy." $1 per large bottle. For sale by druggists.—*Adv.*

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF Dunham's Concentrated Shred Cocoanut; Evaporated Peaches; No. 1 French Prunes; London Layer Raisins; Fine London Layer Figs, at

C. W. ELLIOTT'S.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of Tangerinus (or Kid Glove) Oranges; California Pears; Malaga Grapes; Florida and West India Oranges; Baldwin Apples, at

C. W. ELLIOTT'S.

Do you travel? Are you a shipper? The "Rand-McNally Railway Guide and Hand-Book" contains all pertinent information. Ask your News-dealer.

Blood Poison

After Approach of Death, New Life by Taking Hood's.

Mr. Wm. E. Greenholtz
Baltimore, Md.

"For four years I was in intense suffering with an abscess on my thigh. It discharged freely and several times

Pieces of Bone Came Out.

Last February I had to take my bed for four weeks, and then it was I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I soon got on my feet, but was very weak and went to the Maryland University hospital, where they said my trouble was chronic blood poisoning and gave me little hope. I returned home and continued taking Hood's. I have used six bottles and the abscess has entirely disappeared, and I have been in

Fine Health Ever Since.

I know if it had not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla I should be in my grave. I have gained in weight from 117 a year ago to 170 pounds to-day.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

I praise Hood's Sarsaparilla for it all." WM. E. GREENHOLTZ, 1312 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

That our wonderful remedy "MOTHERS FRIEND" which makes child-birth easy may be within the reach of all we have reduced the price to ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

...BEWARE of frauds, counterfeits and substitutes. Take nothing but . . . . . .

Mothers Friend.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

☞ Write for book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Sole Proprietors, ATLANTA, GA.

FRANK :: THORNTON'S

GREAT COST SLAUGHTER SALE

Will Positively be Continued for Ten Days Only!

We will commence taking Stock Feb'y 11th, 1895, and from

Now Until Then Our Big Stock

WILL BE SACRIFICED!

REMEMBER

THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE FOR

GREAT -- BARGAINS!

YOU ARE IN YOUR OWN LIGHT IF YOU MISS THIS

Great Cost Slaughter SALE!

WE ARE GOING TO MAKE A

SPECIAL RUN ON

Carpets, Rugs,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Table Damask,

—AND—

10-4 Sheeting.

How Do These Prices Below Interest You?

$8.00 Cloaks for $4.00.

$10.00 Cloaks for $5.00.

$15.00 Cloaks for $7.50.

$4.50 Men's Bay State Shoes for $1.50.

$4.00 Men's Ziegler Shoes for $2.25.

$2.50 Ladies' Ziegler Shoes for $1.49.

$3.50 Ladies' Ziegler Shoes for $1.99.

$1.00 Pearl Shirts for 69c

One yard wide Fruit of Loom Bleaching for 5 1-2c.

Frank Thornton

Goods Delivered Free within two miles of the store.

J. R. WILLIAMS. J. A. MOORE.

New Firm.

J. R. Williams & Co.,

BROKERS AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

—AGENTS FOR—

LOUISVILLE PACKING COMPANY.

Full line of Packing-house products always on hand.

"MAGNOLIA HAMS."
"SNOWFLAKE LARD," ETC.
Quality guaranteed. Give us a trial order.

INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS (except Life) WRITTEN AT ESTABLISHED RATES.

1-31-95 4t

NOTICE.

The Ladies of the "Methodist Aid Society" are preparing a very attractive program for the 14th of February,

A "Tom Thumb" Wedding.

TO BE GIVEN AT THE ARMORY.

There will be other attractive features, and the public may expect something entertaining.

MRS. M. J. PEMBERTON.

1-31-95 2t

FOR RENT,
AT HOPE MILLS, N. C.

One Store House, my old stand, now occupied by A. E. Rankin & Co., also Hotel, ten rooms, fire places in every room, well furnished—every conveniences. But the undersigned will continue to reside at Hope Mills, where he will continue his Law practice.

JAMES H. JOHNSON.

1-3-95 1t

BURPEE'S TESTED SEEDS GROW.

You have perfect freedom of choice at seed time, but the harvest will depend primarily upon the seeds you sow.

The wise man has the harvest in view when he selects his seed.

BURPEE'S SEEDS ARE FRESH.
BURPEE'S SEEDS ARE TESTED.
BURPEE'S SEEDS ARE GUARANTEED TO GROW.

For sale only by

A. J. COOK & CO.

We also have BUIST'S SEEDS, which we offer at 1 *cent per paper.*

1-24-95 tf

At King Brothers

YOU WILL FIND

"Buist's" Prize Medal Garden Seeds
Only 1 Cent a Paper.

The many who bought seed of us last season saved **MONEY** and were well pleased with result from seed Those who buy of us this season will save *more money,* and we guarantee every paper to be *New Fresh Seed.*

WE CARRY A LARGE STOCK OF

Drugs, Seeds and Tobbaco,

and are leaders in price and quality of goods. Call at our store or send us your order by mail.

Yours truly,

KING BROTHERS,

Next Door to Post Office,
Druggists and Seedmen,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Maryland Life Insurance Company of Baltimore,

Has Never Contested, Compromised or Delayed a Claim.

Assets, $1,700,000.00
Surplus as to Policy Holders, $340,000.00

WM. H. BLACKFORD,
President.

DIRECTORS:

Hamilton Easter, Wm. H. Perkins, Christian Devries, C. Morton Stewart, Douglas H. Thomas, John Gill, Wm. H. Blackford, James Patten, George C. Jenkins.

Call on or address

JNO. B. TILLINGHAST,
General Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.

1-17-95 2m

Fresh Mackerel, Boneless Corned Beef.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CANNED GOODS EVER IN STOCK.

Saratoga Chips. Cranberries.

HECKER'S OLD HOMESTEAD FLOUR. FARINA, AND SELF-RISING BUCKWHEAT.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED

—WITH—

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF.

R. M. PRIOR,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

School Books

—AND—

School Supplies.

Blank Books

—AND—

Office Stationery.

—AT—

Moore's New Book and Music Store.

J. A. Lambeth,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Rear Hotel LaFayette

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

Stalls for rent at 10c. per night Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap Cash system.

Peter Henderson & Co.'s Garden Seeds.

A FRESH AND FULL ASSORTMENT EMBRACING ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.

Henderson's seeds are used by truckers and careful, observant private gardeners because of their EXTRORDINARY RELIABILITY

I again remind customers, in the habit of ordering direct that I will supply them at Henderson's prices to consumers, THUS SAVING THEM FREIGHT ON BULK SEEDS.

Buyers of moderate quantities will receive gratuitously their voluminous and handsome MANUAL, unequalled in its vegetable and floral display.

Henderson & Co. refuse to put up any papers smaller than the 5 cent or full size, for which their wholesale price is very nearly *four times as much* as the smaller papers, sold by competing seed dealers, are offered at.

True economists in making their small purchases of seeds will consider FIRST, QUALITY and next QUANTITY OF SEED rather than number of papers.

To meet a possible demand, (thus far hardly appreciable) for papers at lower prices, I have in stock a full assortment of small papers from the *old, reliable firm of* DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, which are offered at *one cent a paper.*

H. R. HORNE, Sole Agent
for Peter Henderson & Co.

1-24-95

CZARINA!

New and Beautiful Line

JUST RECEIVED IN

Silver, Gold,
Diamond Mounted,
Gold and Pearl,
Rolled Gold Plate.

WATCHES.
A LARGE LINE

JUST RECEIVED.

PRICES STILL LOWER!

STERLING SILVER,

AND OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR

WEDDING GIFTS.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

New and then all need some slight change in diet. (No charge for this prescription.)

You can get of the undersigned

FRESH NORFOLK OYSTERS.

Crackers, Sauces and Catsups.

A Fat Mackerel; a few pounds of Buckwheat or package of Flap Jack Flour and Choice Maple Syrup.

Martin's Gilt Edge Butter (fresh) received every week.

CONFECTIONS.

Old Homestead Cough Drops.
Butter Cups.
Tenney's Bon Bons and Chocolate.
Royster's Faney Candies, &c.
California Pears, Peaches, Cherries and Apricots and Dried Fruits, of

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

Money Made Easily and Rapidly.

READ THIS AND THINK IT OVER!

We want 100 men who have energy and grit. We will give them a situation in which they can make money rapidly—the labor being light and employment the year round. Requires no capital or great education. Some of our best salesmen are country boys. Young men or old will do. Remuneration is quick and sure. We have need for 100 men within the next 30 days. Do not waste time, but write at once to H. C. HUDGINS & CO., Publishers.

ATLANTA, GA.

1-24-95 4t

HAVING BOUGHT THE STOCK OF

Groceries, General Merchandise, &c.

FROM MR. C. M. WATSON & CO., S. W. JAMB MARKET SQUARE,

—I propose conducting a first-class—

Grocery, Confectionery,

—AND—

Fruit Store

at the old stand, and cordially invite every body to give me a call.

I will add to the stock daily such Goods as are necessary to make a complete line. On hand and to arrive: Bacon, Flour, Lard, Hams, S. C. Shoulders, Breakfast Strips, Sugar Cured Beef, Mackerel, &c.; Sugar, Coffee, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Virginia Meal, Rice, Hominy, Vegetables, Fruits, &c., at prices to suit the times.

Careful and polite attention given all customers.

I am respectfully,

C. W. ELLIOTT.

FOR SALE!

My "Home Place" in Fayetteville.

A comfortable Six Room Dwelling, three fireplaces, two acres of land, all under good fence and well located, on Robinson street.

Also a comfortable Residence on the Hill, near the Arsenal Grounds, 4 Room House, 4 fireplaces, kitchen and outhouses, 33 acres of land. Will sell cheap or exchange for a small improved farm in the county.

For Titles, see Book V, No. 4, Page 261, Records of Cumberland County.

For a bargain address or call on

A. R. CARVER.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 17, 1895—tf

Government Sale.

By virtue of certain distraint warrants issued by F. M. Simmons, Collector of 4th District of N. C., I have this 14th of January, 1895, levied on 22 packages of Whisky, the property of W. A. Allred, for Taxes and Assessments, and will sell said spirits at Manly, N. C., on Friday, February 1st, 1895, at 12 M., sale at public auction.

W. C. TROY, Deputy Collector.

1-7-95 for F. M. Simmons, Collector.

NOTICE.

Having severed my connection with the LaFayette Military Academy, I am better prepared to take students in

LANGUAGES, ANCIENT AND MODERN, AND MUSIC, PIANO, VIOLIN, MUSICAL HARMONY AND THEORY A SPECIALTY.

Highest references given.

For terms and particulars apply to

GEO. F. MARKGRAFF,
Fayetteville, N. C.

1-10-95 4t

LIME.

We do not keep our Lime on hand long at a time. We have a fresh car load every four weeks. Four barrels of our lime will go as far as five of ordinary lime. We have hundreds of testimonials in its favor

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

S FOR
CURES SCROFULA,
BLOOD POISON.

S THE
CURES CANCER,
ECZEMA, TETTER.

S BLOOD

MARBLE AND GRANITE
Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments
—AND—
Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG.
Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works.

LOW TARIFF
PRICES
—ON—
FURNITURE.

Call and examine my Stock.

Suits from $8.00 UP.

Bedsteads, Bureaus,
Washstands, Chairs,
Tables, Lounges,
Hall Racks, Safes,
Bed Springs,

—AND—

HOME-MADE MATRESSES
A SPECIALTY.

Very respectfully,
J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

B B B
-BOTANIC-
BLOOD BALM.

A household remedy for all Blood and Skin diseases. Cures without fail, Scrofula, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Salt Rheum and every form of Blood Disease from the simplest pimple to the foulest Ulcer. Fifty years' use with unvarying success, demonstrates its paramount healing, purifying and building up virtues. One bottle has more curative virtue than a dozen of any other kind. It builds up the health and strength from the first dose.

☞ *WRITE for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.*

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by
B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Mexican Mustang Liniment
for
Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff Joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle,
Membrane and Tissue
Quickly to the Very
Seat of Pain and
Ousts it in a Jiffy
Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain,
Makes Man or Beast well again.

If of Pierce's small "Pellets" you take one or two
After eating your meal you may comfortably swallow
With no dread prevision of trouble to follow.
They're prompt regulators of matters interior;
As stomach correctives they have no superior;
Yet are harmless and mild, tho' so potent in action
All dyspepties pronounce them a real benefaction.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

STATE SENATE.

First District—E T Snipes, r; Thos White, p.
Second—H E McCaskey, p; J B Parsons, p.
Third—C W Mitchell, d.
Fourth—Dr I E Green, d.
Fifth—Dr W P Mercer, d.
Sixth—A A Forbs, p.
Seventh—J C Bellamy, p; J T B Hoover, p.
Eighth—J M Mewborn, p; E L Franks, p.
Ninth—B F Aycock, d; LaFayette Smith, d.
Tenth—F B Rice, r.
Eleventh—C A Cook, r.
Twelfth—Rev H N Norris, p.
Thirteenth—E S Abell, d.
Fourteenth—I W Taylor, p; John E Fowler, p.
Fifteenth—Augustus Shaw, r; J L Long, r.
Sixteenth—Warren Carver, r.
Seventeenth—A J Dalby, p.
Eighteenth—Stephen A White, r; W G Stephens, p.
Nineteenth—A W Wicker, p.
Twentieth—W R Lindsay, p.
Twenty-first—Ogden A Starbuck, r.
Twenty-second—W J Adams, d.
Twenty-third—E R Hurley, p; J M Sanders, p.
Twenty-fourth—William Moody, p.
Twenty-fifth—W C Dowd, d.
Twenty-sixth—J F Westmoreland, p; S W Wall, p.
Twenty-seventh—A C Sharp, r.; B R Brown, r.
Twenty-eighth—S E Marshall, r.
Twenty-ninth—A Y Sigmon, r.; W E White, p.
Thirtieth—W H Farthing, r.
Thirty-first—Samuel J Black, r.; A J Dula, p.
Thirty-second—J Y Hamrick, p.; J B Fortune, r.;
Thirty-third—J M Moody, r.; Rev John Ammons, p.
Thirty-fourth—J M Candler, r.
Thirty-fifth—R L Herbert, p.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance County, Dr J W McCauley, r.
Alleghany, R C Higgins, d.
Alexander, William C Linney, p.
Anson, L D Robinson, d.
Ashe, J B Hopkins, r.
Beaufort, T B Hooker, d.
Bertie, A S Rascoe, d.
Bladen, R S White, p.
Brunswick, W W Drew, p.
Buncombe, V S Lusk, r.; Geo Burnham, r.
Burke, Samuel Huffman, r.
Cabarrus, A F Hileman, p.
Camden, ——, r
Caswell, Calvin L Smith, (col.) r.
Carteret, E L Duncan, r.
Catawba, Lee R Whitener, p.
Chatham, J E Bryan, p.; A M Self, r.
Craven, R P Williams, r.
Cherokee, A A Campbell, r.
Chowan, W H Leary, p.
Clay, J A Buckhanan, p.
Cleveland, Rev L L Smith, p.
Columbus, H M Harrelson, d.
Cumberland, J B Currie, p; Z Taylor, p.
Currituck, W H Gallop, d.
Caldwell, J L Nelson, d.
Dare, J B Etheridge, d.
Davidson, Z V Walser, r.
Davie, W R Ellis, r.
Durham, W G Vickers, p.
Duplin, F M Keathley, p.
Edgecombe, J H Baker, d; W O Howard, d.
Forsyth, Edgar Lineback, r.; J W Spense, p.
Franklin, J F Mitchell, p.
Gaston, —— Harris, p.
Gates, L L Smith, d.
Graham, J W King, d.
Granville, A A Lyon, d.; S J H Mayer, r.
Green: S G Mewborn, d.
Guilford: R G Chileutt, r; J M Sutton, r.
Halifax: M Grizzard, d; J House, d.
Harnett: Neill McLeod, p.
Haywood: W T Lee, d.
Henderson: H G Ewart, r.
Hertford: B B Winborne, d.
Hyde: John G Harris, p.
Iredell: Lerow Morrow, p.; T M Stikeleather, p;
Jackson: Jas R Thomas, d.
Johnston: Dr J W Vick, d; Rufus Saunders, d.
Jones: J A Smith, d.
Lenoir: C S Wooten, p.
Lincoln: J F Reinhardt, d.
McDowell: L P Crawford, d.
Macon: J Frank Ray, d.
Madison: W G Hunter, r
Martin: M T Lawrence, d.
Mecklenburg: J D McCall, d; J T Keil, d; J G Andrews, d.
Mitchell: S J Turner, r.
Montgomery: J A Reynolds, p.
Moore: E J Harrington, d.
Nash: M C Strickland, p.
New Handver: Herbert McClammy, d; George Z French, r.
Northampton: R B Peebles, d.
Onslow: Rudolph Duffy, d.
Orange: J A Cheek, r.
Pamlico: Louis G Daniels, d.
Pasquotank: W G Pool, r.
Pender: —— Ward, d.
Perquimans: J R Darden, r.
Person: Stephen P Gentry, p.
Polk: J B Turner, r.
Pitt: Jno T Phillips, p; Ed V Cox, r.
Randolph: J W Bean, r; E C Phillips, p.
Richmond: J D Yates, p; J E McLeau, p.
Robeson: J F Payne, D D Carlyle, d.
Rockingham: J A Walker, p; F G McKinney, p.
Rowan: D R Julian, d; J H McKenzie.
Rutherford: M H Flack, p.
Sampson: R M Crumpler, p.; C H Johnson, p.
Stanly: R L Smith, d.
Stokes: R G Petree, r.
Surry: W H Norman, p.
Swain: John S Woodard, d.
Transylvania: E A Aiken, r.
Tyrrell: Abner Alexander, r.
Union: R L Stevens, d.
Vance: M M Peace, r.
Wake: J H Young, r; A L Davis, r.; J J Bagwell, p.
Warren: S A Williams, p.
Washington: J D Bateman, r.
Watauga: L H Michael, r.
Wayne: W C Monroe, d; John H Edwards, d.
Wilkes: J P Elledge, r; J R Henderson, r.
Wilson: Jonathan Tomlinson, d.
Yancey: J H Higgins, d.
Yadkin: J W Crummell, r.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executor of the will of Angus McLean, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them to me on or before January 4th, 1896, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. LAUCHLIN McDONALD,
Jany 4, 1895—6t Executor.

The Clyde Steamship Co.
New York, Wilmington, N. C.
—AND—
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.
FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

CROATAN	Saturday, Jan'y	19
SOUTH PORTLAND	Wednesday, Jan'y	23
DELAWARE	Saturday, Jan'y	26

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

DELAWARE	Monday, Jan'y	21
CROATAN	Saturday, Jan'y	26
DELAWARE	Thursday, Jan'y	31

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN	Tuesday, Jan'y	22
SOUTH PORTLAND	Saturday, Jan'y	26

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y

Papers for Sale.

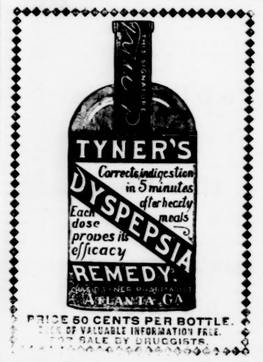
Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

Hard Times Fertilizers.

To meet the present Hard Times on Farmers, we will sell to farmers direct, for cash, Good Fertilizers at the Lowest Wholesale Prices.

	per ton.
for Corn, Cotton and Peanuts, at	$13.50
Truckng Crops and Potatoes	14.50
Oats, Tobacco and Fruits	15.00

Also Muriate of Potash, Kainit, Sulphate Potash, Bone Black, Nitrate Soda in large and small quantities. Send two 2c. stamps for circ's. W. S. POWELL & CO., Fertilizer Manufacturers, Baltimore, Md.



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Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address
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Does This Hit You?

The management of the **Equitable Life Assurance Society** in the Department of the Carolinas, wishes to secure a few Special Resident Agents. Those who are fitted for this work will find this

A Rare Opportunity

It is *work*, however, and those who succeed best in it possess character, mature judgment, tact, perseverance, and the respect of their community. Think this matter over carefully. There's an unusual opening for somebody. If it fits you, it will pay you. Further information on request.

W. J. Roddey, Manager,
Rock Hill, S. C.

Better Crops

result from use of fertilizers rich in potash. Most fertilizers sold do not contain

Sufficient Potash

to insure the best results. The results of the latest investigations of the use and abuse of potash are told in our books.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

You see them everywhere.

Columbia Bicycles

Their sales attest their popularity.

Catalogue free at our agencies, or mailed for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO.,
Boston, New York, Chicago, Hartford.

CLARENCE D. SEDBERRY, Agent.
FAYETTEVILLE, N C

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
—AND DEALERS IN—

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS

Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

King of all Bicycles. **The Monarch** Absolutely the Best.

Light Weight and Rigidity. Every Machine fully warranted

Superior Material and Scientific Workmanship.

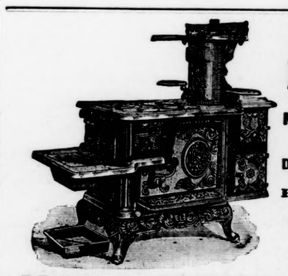
5 Styles

Highest Honors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Send two-cent stamp for our 24-page Catalogue—A work of Art.

Monarch Cycle Company,
Retail Salesroom, 280 Wabash Ave. Lake and Halsted Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

E. J. HALE, Jr., Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.



SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL

All Modern Improvements to Lighter Housekeeping Cares.

Twenty different sizes and kinds.

Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In the Superior Court—Before the Clerk.

J. L. Andrews, Jr., Administrator of the Estate of Bernard Plummer dec'd,
against
Cora E. Buckingham, W. J. Buckingham, Alice Andrews, J. L. Andrews, Jr., Carrie Plummer, Hallie Plummer, Wright Plummer, Henry Plummer, Lee Plummer and Ida Plummer, heirs-at-law.

NOTICE.

The defendants, Carrie Plummer, Hallie Plummer, Wright Plummer, Henry Plummer, Lee Plummer and Ida Plummer, above named, will take notice that a proceeding, entitled as above, has been commenced before the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, by J. L. Andrews, Jr., administrator of the estate of Bernard Plummer, dec'd, by petition filed in said office, asking for an order to sell the real estate belonging to the said estate, to make assets to pay debts due by said estate.

The said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk of said Superior Court on or before the 28th day of February, 1895, at his office in the Court House in said county, and answer or demur to the said petition, now on file in said office, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

This January 16th, 1895
CYRUS MURPHY,
1-17-95 6w Clerk Superior Court.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAIL'Y
JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Jan 27th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:58 "
Leave Sanford,	12:18 p. m.
Leave Climax,	2:20 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:13 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:04 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:28 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Eavetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	6:30 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	8:7 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:15 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:10 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:46 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:10 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:02 "
Leave Maxton,	6:58 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:50 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:55 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:32 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:45 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Climax,	4:00 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:40 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem. Train No. 15 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon	11 53	9 27	
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	
Leave Tarboro	12 20		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson	2 03	11 03	
Leave Selma	2 53		7 20
Lv. Fayetteville	4 3	12 57	8 29
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	10 00
	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson	2 48		6 35
Leave Goldsboro	3 55		7 20
Leave Magnolia	4 02		8 29
Ar. Wilmington	5 30		10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	
Leave Selma	12 32		
Arrive Wilson	1 20	11 15	
Leave Tarboro	2 48		
	No. 48 Daily.		
	A. M.	P. M.	
Lv. Wilmington	9 20	7 00	
Leave Magnolia	10 56	8 31	
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	9 40	
Arrive Wilson	1 00	10 27	
	No. 76 Daily.	No. 22 Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson	1 30	11 20	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro	2 48		
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	
Arrive Weldon	3 48	12 54	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M, Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 9:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M. Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 8:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:3 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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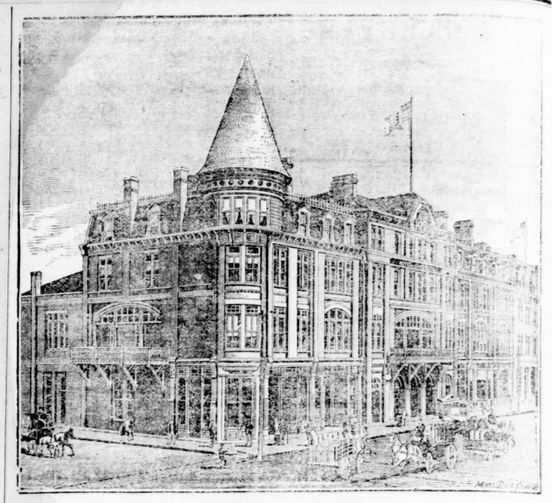
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.



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